LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 28, 1861.

NUMBER 50.

DAILY COURTER.

LOUISVILLE:

CUEBVESDAY MORNING AUGUST 25

For the Latest Telegraph Dispatches, River and Stennboat News. Commercial Matters, &c., see Fourth

NOTICE.

Hereafter we will not receive the old postage stamps for subscriptions. The new stamps may be sent when in sums not exceeding one

NOTICE.

Subscribers on the route below Eleventh st. are cautio; ed not to pay any moneys to the late carrier, A. J. Clarkson. All arrearages and current subscriptions must be paid to Richard Bobell, who now serves the route.

MASS MEETI G AND PIC-NIC LEXINGTON, KENT'CKY,

Wednesday, August 28, 1861. There will be a grand meeting of the peace and anti-war party, near Lexington, en Wednesday, August 28th, 1861. Hon. Jno. J. Breekinridge, Col. William Preston and other distinguished speakers

will be present. Barbecue in Owen County.

The citizens of Owen county, favorable to southern Rights, propose to give a GRAND EXERUCUE, at the Fair Grounds, mear NEW LIBERTY, on the 5TH OF SEPTEM-BER. Prominent speakers have been invi-ted to attend and address the people.

The Conrier at Nashville. Mesers, theen & Co., are the sole and ercle

siveagents of the Counterst Nashville. They will deliver it to egular subscribers and supply it to dealers and news-boys. Mass Meeting and Pic-Nic.

There will be a peace and anti-war Pic-

Nie and Mass Meeting near Richmond, Kentucky, on Friday, August 39, 1801. Distinguished speakers will be in attendance and a bliess the meeting.

Highway Police.

On Monday as a resident of this city was returning from a business trip in the county, he was met for one of the plank roads by a man in a buggy with a led borse. The the citizen to stop and give his name, resireasons, and be answered, "i am anthorized toms, to which be gave an affirmative, but comewhat evasive arever. Whereupon, our city friend showed to him'the papers of his business, which he examined miuntely, detaining him for more than a cuarter of

Our city friend then pressed on him the effort at evasion he answered that he was appointed by the County Court of this county, which convinced the gentleman that he had been illegally de ained.

This citizen, is of the non-resistent personasion and neutral in politics, as he told his self-constituted patrol lu answer to the question as to how he stood in relation to the present issue. No violence was used by the man in the buggy, who may have been playing off a practical joke, but such things are liable to cause a collision, as all our citizens are not non-combattants

The concert on Monday next, will be a grateful and happy relief to the long quietude the city has experienced during the just months, and inasmuch as we are to have an opportunity afforded us on the occasion of hearing music, such as is rarely offered to the public, we believe we may afely predict a crowded auditory. Mr. Robert Heller is now conceded to be the ablest and most finished performer upon the plansforte at present on this continent. and it is the opinion of those who have been permitted to hear him of late, that he will presently deprive even the great European celebrities of their hard carned laurels. In addition to Mr. II.'s wonderful astrumentation, the concert will offer some delightful and superior vocal music.

BENEFIT OF MAS. WELSH EDWARDS FRIDAY, AUG. 30TH - When will be preted the new comic drama, entitled "The Republicans of Brest," in which the charming comedience will appear, together with Mr. T. M. Dawson, Mr. Welsh Edwards. Claude Hamilton, and Mrs. Frank Gra-Lan. Mr. Wood Benson, who, it will be remembered, was a great tovorite here in the palmy days of the Theatre, has kindly volunteered for this occasion only, and will a; pear as Consin Joe, in the laughable farce of the Rough Diamond, Mrs. Weleb Edwards enacting the part of

Cousin Margery. Wood Berson, in compliance to the wishes of a number of his old friends, will sing the favorite comic song, "Thick of your Head in the Morning." With such a bill of attraction, it will be strange if the fair beneficiary is not greeted with a

DRY Goors -The old established house of Mesers. James Trabue & Co., Main street, have received a fresh and five stock of fall and winter dry goods, which they offer at low prices exclusively for cash .-There is no house in all the land of higher repute or more honorable standing than Trabue & Co., or where purchasers may fairly and correctly.

THE COWARD FACTION .- The New York of course, clamors loudly for the total sup- it themselves? pression of the New York Daily News. It is not content with having the circulation of the paper cut off, but demands its utter

The Republican party is very active trying to suppress free speech and the free press, and it has been partially successful. but it will find it harder work to suppress a free people.

We thank Adam's Express Company for files of the latest New Orleans and

Thanks to John Cornwall, Eeq., for

late Nashville and Richmond papers. The best photographs of Beauregard, The Attack on the Cabinet.

Washington, Aug. 21. The severe newspaper strictures upon the members of the Cabinet are regarded here as attacks upon the country, and those who make them are now suspected I being in the interests of the Secession-We presmue the agent of the Associsted

Press who forwarded the above imagined that he was doing something formidable. The fact is he is a poor shoat and a peusioner of the War Department whose opinious are of no possible cousequence.

The above is from the Cincinnati Commercial, a sensation sheet, that denounced (honest) Simon Camerou, head of the War Department. From the tone of the Washington disputch it is apparent that the 'screws" were about to be applied to the Commercial concern, which, to keep up appearances, is very abusive of the South and Southern papers, the Courier in particular. It preteuds to be extremely loyal, and threatens the utter demolition of the South. Here is a characteristic paragraph from the Commercial, a concern that desires the freedom of the slave, and the equality of the races:

The she spics have been the most insidious and among the most active of the eucmies of the Government who have swarmof our civil war troubles. The house of Mrs. Gwin has been notorious as a den of

It is reported that the seesh portion of

the Padmah populace lave distanched a delegation to Union (it; Venn., if er arms, including three 64-poin dots.

But, mork it? Before the aforesaid snake battery is planted, our gunhoats will anchor in front of the city, and give the citizens of that place sixty ginntes (commonly called).

Times that Cant that place sixty minutes (commonly called one heur) to pay for the steamer Sam'l J. Orr and her carge, and, furthermore, notify the loyal cit zons (d—n the seeesh!) to come on board for protection. If the demand is not fully complied with to the dead letter, Paducah mast sink to rise no more! The efficer in command here, together with the Commodere of the gunbout fleet, your correspondent has reason to assert, will execute the above programme nuless Gov. Magothin insures the innucdiate release and return of the stolen steamer, together with her earg. that place sixty minutes (commonly called

The above is an extract from a letter of C. D. Millar, the Cairo correspondent of to be threatened by the Lincoln gun boats | State. from Caira, and if resistance is made the by will be fired, and men, women, and children slaughtered in an hours notice. The infamous creatures threaten to demoli-h buggy man had in his vehicle a double. Paducah, damning the Secessionists, and barrel shot gan. He halted and called to say the town must sink to rise no more. Can't the clitons of the Louisville Journal dence and business. The letter asked his throw a few expletives at the heads of the Cairo "ruffi ins," ain't they "excited by in to inquire into the business of all travelling fernal passions" to thus, in a spirit of "arpersons." The citizen then asked him it archy," threaten to distroy a whole town, he was a dept yof the Surveyor of Cus. people and all, when the "Owen county Secession ruthaus" only stopped a little boat-Consistency, thou art a jewel!

THE PEOPLE'S RIGHTS.—The Louisville Journal, the Government organ in this city, quotes "sales of hay in this ma ket at \$5 per ton for old, and \$6 per ton for question as to his authority, and after an | new." Now, that don't pay for cutting, curing, and hauling It to market, while at the last accounts, was selling at \$35 and \$4) per ton.

The South is the legitimate market for Kentucky products, and Klug Lincoln & Co. has laid an embargo on ali our shipments South, and the farmer, mechanic and all but loval Union men and those who have Lincoln contracts to fill, must be idle. and the products of their labor are rendered valueless. Yet we hear the organs say the people have all their rights, and no cause of cour laint.

The New York Tribune, one of the organs of the Liucolu Administration, has a heavy head line leader, the pith of which has been telegraphed all over the country, that there is an "immense Union sentiment" a North Carolina, and "whole Union regiments" have been formed in that State .-The editor knows full well that he was deceiving his readers when he published the statement. The only Union sentiment in North Carolina is the union of the whole people to repei the Northern invoders. At est one North Cholina Union regiment was in the battle of Manassas Plains, and another dispersed 3,000 Northerners at Big Bethel. Tell that to your readers.

[Special Disparch to the N. Y. Daily News.] Sale of the New York Daily News in Baltimore.

PALTIMORE, August 25, 1861. The Daily News sold here readily to day for tak eekis per copy, and when scarcer or twenty-hve cents. In some cases filly ents were paid for a copy. There was nuch enthusiasm on the subject. The react party is increasing rapidly in this

So much for tyranny and oppression.

EXECUTION IN ILLINOIS -On Thursday ast James White was executed at Saiem Illinols, for the murder of A. J. Applegate. When the time come to take the prisoner from his cell, he was found to be armed with a long chain, and with this he defied the officers to take him out, but afterwards agreed to come out If they would give him a drink of whisky, which they did. When he was taken on the scaffold, it took the sheriff over an hour to adjust the white cap, when the wretch was hunched forth into eternity.

The Black Republican presses are educed to dreadful straits of lying, small caps and italies to keep up their courage and deceive the people. In one breath they prate about the Increasing "Union sentiment" of the South, and in the next anore implicitly rely upon being dealt with | call on the dear people to sacrifice party orgauization on the altar of the Black Republican Government, and all to volunteer for the war of subjugation. Why not let the Times, an intense Black Republican organ, Union continent develop itself, and cettle

> PASSPORTS TO EUROPE.-We learn from the New York Times, of Saturday, that Seward has lesued a circular stating that possports required by parties going to Enrope do not apply to parties going to the Canadas. They can go to the latter ports without passports. The Thines thinks the Secretary might as well allow free egrees

We learn from the Baltimore Republican that the fine new Court House, iately erected at Towsontown, Bal imore county, was burned down early Friday morning. The record office, with all the books and papers, is said to be entirely Davis and Lee, are at Elrod's, No. 409 consumed. The fire is said to have been the work of an incendiary.

East Tennessee All Right. We learn from the Nashville papers that

four full reglments of infantry for the Coufederate service have been raised in East Tennessee, including those five companies from Greeue county, the home of the tory traitor Andy Johnson. They have also raised six or eight fine cavalry companies in that part of the State. We add the following from the Memphis Appeal:

The Hon. Gco. W. Bridges, who has been an intense Union mau, and was a candidate for the United States Congress in the late election, advised Col. Carroll of his inten-

tioual Union men.

tional Union men.

The Union members of Cougress from this State are requested to meet in Frank. fort, on Monday next, tor the purpose, it is supposed, of securing from the Legislature an indorsement of their course in the treatment of the course in the

We learn from the Fort Smith Times that Capt. Albert Pike has raised a battaliou of Seminoles, and an independent company of Creeks, to operate in Kansas; also that the Choctaw and Chickasaw regimeuts will also go to Kansas. The whole force to be under the command of Gen. D.

We understand that Garrett Davis has returned from Washington, and states that not only will the troops at Camp Dick Robinson uot be disbanded, but on the contrary increased. We presume that this the Cincinnat. Commercial. It will be is probably the response Mr. Lincoln has seen that Paducah, a city of Keutucky, is given to the Commissioners from this

The Indianapolis Sentinel says Rous-

the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad to St. Louis ou Monday, all safe. Yes, they are safe at Camp Joe Hoit. Monday, August 5th, 1861, S. Bar ker & Co., 317 Fourth street, Leuisville. Ky., will offer at very low prices 1,000

pieces of domestic goods, of all grades, bleached and brown, from 1/4 to 5 yards wide. Also their whole stock of dress goods at greatly reduced prices. Five hnudred pieces of linen goods and house keeping articles very low.

Three hundred pieces of white goods consisting of plain, plald and striped cambries, jaconets, Swiss and book muslins, ladies' and geuts' linea handkerchiefs, em broidery, and laces.

Also 1,000 doz. hoslery of all kinds and Also carpets, and oil cloths, cheap.

Persons visiting the city will find a full stock of goods at low prices.

au 5-d tf. S. BARKER & CO. WOLF & DERRINGER'S COLT'S CART-RIDGES .- We are now manufacturing the above cartridges for all sizes of Colt's pistols. Call and see them. We also keep Smith & Wesson's cartridgee, at wholesale.

WOLF & DURRINGER, Inly6 if Corner of Fifth and Market. (Reported Papressly for the Louisville Courier.)

POLICE COURT. GEORGE W. JOHNSTON, JUDGE.

TUESDAY, Aug. 27. DRUNK AND DISORDERLY .- John Grey was found by the officer full of bad whisky and earrying concealed a deadly we ipou, which caused his arrest. He had a hearing before the Judge, when he was required to give ball in \$100 to answer.

Jas, Rickett was presented on a similar charge and required to give the same

tice pair of birds, were arrested for drink-ing too much tangle-foot whisky, and not being able to navigete. They were dis-

charged. Geo. Mussleman was arrested for being drunk and disorderly. Bail in \$100 for three months.

Peace Warrant.-Margaret Riley Pate National Brace warrant study out by Pat Sauly. The parties appear to be continually quarrelling, and the own bond of each was taken lu \$200 for three months. ASSAULT.-Elien Dalton was arrested charge I with assaulting Mary Hines. was discharged.

[For the Louisville Courier.] Peace Meeting at Cross Roads, Jef-ferson County, Ky.

A beautiful white flag was raised at Col. John Montgomery's on Thursday 22d inst. The meeting was called to order by Jas. W. Graham, upon the motion of y Jas. W. Graham, upon the motion of whom Dr. Wm. Postlewaite was called to the chair and Amos Seebold elected Secretary. On notion of James W. Graham, Robt. G. Vance, P. L. Slmpson and Capt. George W. McCawley, were appointed a commuttee on resolutions, and reported the following:

on resolutions, and reported the following:
WHENEAS, The distracted condition of our country is enchas to threaten the peace of our state, and bring upon our people the horrors of civil war; and whereas, the Federal Government has organized this State in a military district, under the command of a United States officer: we, for the purpose of securing a continuation of peace and happiness, adopt the following resolutions as expressive of the sense of this meeting.

Resolved, That we most cordially approve of the action of our Governor in sending commissioners to Presilents L'ncoin and Dayls, requesting that the neutrality of Kentneky be refrected.

missioners to Presidents Lincola and Dayls, requesting that the neutrality of Kentneky be r. pec ed.

Resolved, That we, the chizens of Jefferson county and Cross Roads Precinct, have ever been and are still loval to our country's flag, her Constitution and her laws.

Resolved, That, as we had no hand in bringing on this war now waging between the North and South, and that as it le a war between brothers, it is our earnest desire to remain neutral, and take no part in so unloy a contest, but to act as a mediator, and by so doing hereby extend the clive branch of peace.

Resolved, That, not being responsible in any manner for the war that is now being waged, we hereby pledge ourselves to resist to the last any attempt to force as to furnish men or money by taxes or otherwise toadid in carrying it on, and that we further enter our most solemu protest against the quartering of bodies of armied troops among us or marching them across our borders.

Resolved, That our Government derives its

orders.
Resolved, That our Government derives its just powers from the consent of the governed, and that when her citizens are attempted to be forced into submission at the point of the bayonet, then it ceases to be the Government hand-

onet, then it ceases to be the Government handed down to us by our fathers.

Resoleed, That we hereby approve and fully indorse the resolutions passed by the Union Convention which met at Louisville on the Sih day of January last; also the resolutions passed by the lower branch of the Kentucky Legislature at its last session.

Resoleed, That in times of civil war, all Constitutions are transpled under foot, laws boldly and fearlessly violated, which, necessarily, breeds anarchy and confusion, and terminates in a despotien, raising its ninbly head in the place of Democracy—that in view of these ends our voice is for peace; that the unsheathed sword be returned to its scabbard and that the bloody hand now apraised be stayed.

Resolved. That we again reiterate, we are for FEACE! PEACE!

AN IMPORTANT DOCUMENT.

The Nelson Arrest—His Treatment by the Confederaces—A Letter to the President—Davis' Reply—Nel-son Advises the Union Men to Submit

Submit

The Knoxville Whig, of the 24th, conlains the premised address of flou. Thos. A. R. Nelson to the people of East Tennessee. It occupies two rolumns of the Whig After stating the causes which led to his llight, the mode of his arrest, the reasons for his Unionism, with which the reader is already lamiliar, he says:

an intense Union man, and was a candidate for the United States Congress in the late election, advised Col. Carroll of his intention to raise a regiment of volunteers from among the Unionists of his district and enter the active service of the Confederate States.

We have reason to believe that there is great diversity of opition among the Union members of the Legisla'ure, some Ucion members of the Legisla'ure, some Ucion members of the Legisla'ure, some Ucion members of the Legisla'ure, some Secessionists, who, without any request on Secessionists, who, without any request on Union members of the Legislature, some favoring coercion, others neutrality, and others opposed to voting either near cromoney for the Lincolu war. A meeting of the Unionists is to be held in Frankfort on next Monday, when we will doubtless discover indications of the "irrepressible conflict" among the conditional and unconditional to the conditional and unconditional to the conditional and unconditional to the conditional and unconditional control of retaining the railroad and of arguessive of retaining the railroad and distinguished of the original section and of the railroad and distinguished of the original section and of the railroad and distinguished of the original section and original section and distinguished of the original section and original section and distinguished of the original section and distinguished of the original section and original section and distinguished of the original section and distinguished of the railroad and distinguished and distinguished and distinguished and distinguished and distinguished an of retaining the railroad and of aggressive

ture an indorsement of their course in Congress. It is also intimated that they are needed in Frankfort to whip into the traces certain doubtful Union members of the Legislature.

In there is no has Tenuessee would in either event retaliate by arresting public men of the opposite party here; that this would lead to conater arrests, and that the horrors of civil war would immediately exist among us, I felt that it was due to you and to myself that I should obtain my release as soon as receiving on the host release as soon as possible, on the best terms I could effect without dishonor; and, after various informal propositions and consultations, I fively addressed to President Davis the following letter:

RICHMOND, Aug. 12, 1861. -

To His Excellency Jeff. Davis, Freddent of the Confederate States:

Sir: I have been arrested, and, as I learned since my arrival in this city, upon the charge of treason, but whether against the States, I am not advised. I am conscious of money, either, against the States. of no net, either against the State or the Conlederacy, that will support or sustain such an accusation.

I am sincerely anxious to preserve the peace and quiet of East Tennessee, the section of the State in which I reside, as section of the State in which I reside, as best promotive of the peace and interest of the entire State. I ask to be discharged from a vexations prosceution that I may relum home peacefully, to follow my private interests and pursul a sasming your Excellency that I will not, either directly or indirectly, by conusel, advice or action escourage, aid or assist the United States Government to invade or attain success in the present struigle with the Confederment. scau's Brigade, 1,800 strong, passed over the present struegle with the Confederate States, nor will I connect or advise others to thwart or cripple the Confederate States in the pending contest with the United States, nor will I do so by my own ac's. In view of the increased majority in the election which has just taken place in Ten-nessee, I shall feel it my duty, as a cit'z u of that Stare, to submit to her late action, and shall religiously abstain from any further words or acts of condemnation or op-

position to her government.

The parties arrested with me, with the exception of my son, who acted by my command, were mere guides, and conducway to may be taken of my ewisces, and conduc-tors through the mountain passes, ou my way to may place of destination, and what-ever view may be taken of my own course, they are lunocent; in no way responsible legally or morally, and have committed no offense against the laws of the Confederacy or the State of Tennesses; and I ask that they also be discharged from custody by your Excellency.
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant

THOS. A. R. NELSON.

To which the following answer was r

Sir:-I have received your letter of the 12th just, in which you ask to be discharged from street and prosecution, and make promise that you will, "as a citizen of Tennessee, submit to her late action and reli-giously abstain from any turther words or acts of condemnation whatever or opposi-tion to have a warmen.

The desire of this Government being to maintain the independence it has asserted by the united feeling and action of all its citizens, it has teen its policy not to other into questions of differences of political

opinions heretofore existing.

I am, therefore, pleased to be spared the necessity of inquiring whether the necessity tion against you be well founded or no', vexations or not, and to rest content with your submission as a loval citizen of your State, to her recent aerica in alhering to this Confederacy and adopting its perma-nent Constitution by an increased majority. I have ordered your discharge and that

of your companious from custody.

I am, & ... JEFFERSON DAVIS.

To Thomas A. R. Nelson, E-q.

Since my return home, I am theroughly satisfied that my friends would have risked the action I dreaded; and, upon the most mature reflection, am content with my own course in the premises. But whether I was right or wrong, wise or nawise, I feel bound, as an honorable man, to get up to the spirit and letter of the obligation I sasumed. I shall offer no plea of duress; be-cause neither the Southern Confederacy nor any other earthly power could have compelled me to make an agreement that my judgment and conscience did not ap-prove in the situation in which I was

No terms or corditions, expressed or implied, public or private, attended my re-lease other than those plaluly expressed in the two above quoted; but I have thought in the two above quoted; but I have thought it due to our past relations and the painful solicitude many of you have felt in my he half, that I should thus briefly address you. While I did not promise allegiance or active support to the Southern Confederacy, and will not advise you to assume any obligations contrary to your convictions of duty, I feel perfectly free to say that the failure of the Government of the United States for four long mouths to sustain us in our position; its apparent inability to do so, since the battle of Manassas, within any reasonable time: the delibsas, within any reasonable time: the deliberate action of our State in the Angust election; the assurances of public men that no test oaths or drafting measures will be adopted or required; the mu'ual hatred which has grown up between the antago-nist sections of the Union, and the recent confiscation laws which have been either adopted or proposed on both sides, as well as other causes, have palmully impressed my own inlind with the belief that, unless some wonderful and improbable change is effected, our beloved Union is gone forever, and it is our policy and duly to submit to a result which, however we may deplore it, seems to be inevitable.

Aware that my advice as well as my motives may be liable to misconstruction, it would still meet recreatefully recommend.

I would still most respectfully recommend to my friends the propriety of abstaining from all further opposition or resistance to the Confederate authorities, or the retion of our own State, and should this be done, although I have no anthority to speak for them. I am satisfied that no military rowthem, I am satisfied that no military pow-er will be exerted among us, except such as may be indispensably necessary to re-tain military posse slou of East Tennessee. tain military pesse sion of East Tennessee. And to those of our citizens who have gone beyond the limits of the State, cither through fear or the purpose of arming themselves to resist a course of action which is disavowed in Gen. Polk's letter, I think I can safely say, without arrogauce, that from the course which was adopted towards me, they would risk nothing by returning to the State and submitting to a result which they have in vain endeavored to prevent. THOS, A. R. NELSON.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn, Aug. 17, 1861.

State Rights.

I. State sovereignties were established by the Declaration of Independence in 1776— their existence proclaimed by the Con-tederation of 1777—detinitely acknowledged by Great Britain to each of the States in 1782—and recognized in the Constitution of 1387.—[Historical

1887.—[Historical

3. In the creation of the Federal Government the States exercised the highest act of sovereignty, and they may, if they please, repeat the proof of their sovereignty by its annihilation. The principle of State sovereignty is inherent in the people and Territory of a State; but the Union has no insults sovereignty like the Stales. It is not self constituted, it is conventional.—[John Taylor, of Careline, Va.

3. That the several States composing the

3. That the several States composing the United States of America, are not united on the principles of unlimited submission to the General Government, but, that by compact under the style and compact of a Constitution for the United States, and of cun ndm as thereto, they constituted a theneral Government for special purposes, delegates to that Government certain defithe powers, reserving each State to itself, the residuary mass of right to their own self-government.—[Thomas Jefferson.

4. The people of the several States still retain the ultimate power of sovereignty—the power by which they ordained and established the Constitution, and which can rightfully create modify or should be supported. rightfully create, modify, or abolish it at pleasure. Wherever this power resides, there is the sovereignty to be found.—[Jhou

5. The Constitution was only obligatory upon the ratifying States, because each State comprised a soverign people, and no people existed with a sovereignty over thirteen States. If there are thirteen constitution is State and the draw less in a sta thirteen States. If there are thirteen counties in a State, and the deputies of four dissent from a Constitution, it is yet obligatory upon all, because all are subject to the sovereignty of one people, and because no county compalies a people politically independent. No part or parcel of a unitonal Government was comtemplated by the Constitution. The Federal Government cannot alter a county, incorporate a town, divide a State, or obtain a pittance of land without the consent of a State Government. A nation wishout a territory—erratic tribes excepted—is a contradiction, and a national Government without a reference. without the consent of a State Government Government without a nation invested with territorial rights, is a costle in the alr.—
[John Taylor, of Caroline, Va.

6. Ours is a Federal system. The part-

tion of power between the State and Federal departments, is necessary, and can only be maintained by an independent will of its be maintained by an independent will of its own, he each, admitted on all hands to be essential for the preservation of liberty. The great security against a gradual concentration of power is, that each possesses the constitutional means to resist encroachment on the other. The provision for this end, places the system in an interesting point of view. It does not constitute a single government, but two distinct governments with separate powers. Each can controll the other, while each is controlled by its own interest country and constitution. The system exemplifies an important security against the oppression of rulers, an iscource a minority of States against the oppression of a majority States against the oppression of a majority of States. The l'eleral Legislature will be watched and controlled to the by the peup'e and the collateral Legislatures, while there legislative bodies are not. Hence double security arises to the rights of the people. I Alexander Hamilton. Alexander Hamilton.

7. The powers de egated to the Federal Government are few and defined; those which remain to the State Governments are numerous and undefined: the foruner to be exercised on external objects, as war, peace, negotiation and foreign commerce, with which taxation is for the most part with which taxtion is to.
connucted. The powers reserved to the
States, extend t all objects which concern
the lives, libertles and properties of the the lives, libertles and properties of the people, and the internal order, improvenent and prosperity of the State. - James

8. The states being the parties to the S. The states being the parties to the constitutional compact, and in their sovereign capacity, it follows of necesity, that there can be no tribunal above their authority to decide, in the last refort, such the constitutions may be at the constitution to the consti questious as maybe of sufficient mignitude to require their taterposition. This Gov-ernment, created by this compact, was not made the exclusive or that judge of the extent of the powers delegated to itself, since that would have made its discretion, and not the Constitution, the measures o its powers; but that, as in all other cases of compact among parties having no common judge, each party has an equal right to judge for itself, as well of infractions as of the mode and minner of redress.— Thomas Jellerson.

9. It is the right of the several States, as the parties to the compact, of arresting, within their respective limits, acts of the Federal Government in violation of the Constitution, and thereby preventing the delegated from encroaching on the reserved powers—[John C. Calhour. The several states which formed the Con-

The several states which formed the Con-tility ica, I cing severage and independent, have the output formed right to judge of its intractive; and that nullification of those source prices, or all inconstitutional acts quite and or claim of that instrument, is the right of remeching that instrument, by Kenta by Alasse of Representatives. 10. There a black, acting in her sover-cien capacity as a party to the constitu-tional contract has interporal and detienal compart, has interposed and de-chared as act of the Foderal Government to be upanth, but do not Constitution, and if it transcends the limits of the amendan was cetal ashed, -or with the nature of the system, the State in such cases is not bound to acquiesce. It may choose whether it will, or whether it will not second from the Union. That a State, as a party to the Constitutional compact, has the right to

higher authority to which to appeal—[John C. Calboun.

11. Each State retains the right of making or altering its Constitution, the power of enacting and executing its own laws of self government over the territory and people thereof,—the inherent right to the prinordial allegiance of its citizens as their natural duty and fealty to their families, their homes and country—their alle-glance to the United States being compara-tively secondary and conventional. In virtue of its sovereignty, no State can be sued in the courts of the United States. Each State can levy taxes—can keep armies and navies in time of war or to resist invasion from the United States Government or any State; and no power being delegated to the Federal Government over freedom of speech; freedom of the press, freedom of religion, the right of petition or the right to keep and bear arms; nor probibited to the States, all legislative power respec-ting the same, do of right remain and are reserved to the States. In short, State rights are the rights of the people of each state, the right of secession included.

—[Powers reserved and not delegated.

EXAMINING LETTERS .- The Mobile Advertiser makes the announcement as fol-

We learn that instructions have been re-ceived at the Express Agency here that a supervision of letters is deemed necessary to insure their speedy transportation. This is done in pursuance of an order from Maj. Gen. Polk, and Major Forsyth has accord-ingly appointed Dr. R. Miller supervisor for letters scut from this city. Parties wishing to send letters out on the Confed-erate States will, therefore, have them en-dorsed by him before they can be sent for-ward.

A GOLDEN WEDDING.—Rev. Dr. Gardier Spring, of New York, aged eighty, was recently married to a maiden lady, aged elxty-five. The bride has a fortune of \$200,000. The aged lovers immediately started on a wedding tour to the Fails. The Doctor has been a widower less than a

[For the Louisville Courier.] SONG OF THE PRIVATEER.

BY ALEX, IL CUMMINS.

Fearlessly the seas we roam. Tossed by each briny wave; Its boundless surface is our home, Its bosom deep our grave. No foreign mandate fill with awe Our gallant-hearted band; We know no home, we know no law, But that of Dixle's land.

The bright star is our compass true, Onr chart the ocean wide: Our only hope the noble few That's standing side by side. We do not fear the stormy gale That sweeps old ocean's strand; We scorn our enemy's clumsy sail, And all for Dixie's land.

We love to hols? to the topreout peak Our Southern Stars and Stripes; And woe to him who dares to seek To trample on their rights! It is the legis of the free, And by it we will stand. And watch it waving o'er the sea, And o'er Dixie's land. We love to roam the deep, deep sea,

And hear the cannon's boom And give the war-cry wild and free Amid the battle's gloom. We do not fight alone for gain, So far from native strand: But our country's freedom and its fame,

And the fair of Dixie's land We have much satisfaction in cop ying the following remarkable letter from the columns of the New York Journal of Diseases of the Chest-having first appeared in the New York Herald. The accumulated testimony it bears to the success attending Dr. Hunter's treatment of affections of the langs is beyond controversy: JEFFERSON STREET, GREEN POINT,)

BROOKLYN, L. I. To the Editor New York Herald: Sir.—For sometime past considerable interest has been awakened, both in and out of the profession, by the publication of a series of popular letters from the pen of Dr. Robert Hunter, of New York, on the successful treatment of Consumption and Inhalation. That these letters manifest a profound acquaintance with medical science, and are written in a most attractive style, cannot for a moment be questioned:

style, cannot for a moment be questloned style, cannot for a moment be questioned but a matter of fargretter moment remain-ed to be tested—namely, whether the appli-cation of the principles advocated by Dr. Hunter would be sustained by their success in practice.

Of late, I have observed in several news papers extracts from the letters of physicians, and from a medical journal, calling on Dr. Hunter for the publication of cases. Now, the only matter for consideration is, whether the success of Intala of has been

equal to the expectations raised by its an-

nouncement, or greater than the practice in common use.

I have myself personally witnessed the They had been for some time under the care of physicians of my acquaintance, but were gradually sinking into their graves. The first of these cares (Mrs. Jonathan Crane, of Green Point, Brooklyn,) was of apparatus a physician carrier of the care of the second of the care of the car apparently a hopcless character, a cavity having already formed in the right lung there was great emaciation; she was unable to walk any distance, and had all the worst was induced, from the testimony which came under his observation, to put her under the care of D. Hunterabout Decem-ber last. I was auxious to witness the effects of Dr. Hunter's treatment by Inhala tion in her case, as I knew it to be a deeperate one. So n after she began to use the lubalations I saw a marked evidence of improvement—her breathing became more free, her expectoration increased and easy; her general health daily improved, and I an happy to be able to say that this improve-nient has gone on steadily until she is now in excellent health and spirits, a result which I have no hesitation in saying no other medical treatment known to the profession could possibly have effected in her case. The other case—that of Mr. Griffin, of the same place—was very similar in its character to that of Mrs. Crane. This case I also watched closely, and the result has been equally satisfactory. As a profession-al man I was induced at first to give all possible attention to Dr. Hanter's treat-neut, feeling a very deep interest in his published views on the subject. But I con-

test I was not at all prepared for the speedy, decided and unmistakable success which attended these two cases.

The effect on my own mind has been such that I could not entertain towards D. H. for a moment the gregories which to other leads medical men to oppose a new often leads medical men to oppose a new practice. On the contrary, I was led at once to place under his care my own sis-ter-in-law, Miss Wood, also a case of tubercular consamption, similar in character to Mrs. Crane's. Miss Wood has been under Dr. Hunter's treatment for Dr. Hunter's treatment for about six weeks, and I am happy to say that she too is progressing towards a cure, in a manner est bigbly gravilging to myself and all her friends. After these undentable evi-dences, coming under my own observation in so satisfactory a manner, I cannot be sitent. As a general rule, reedical men have a dislike to appearing in the columns of a newspaper on any subject connected with medical practice; there are occasions, how-ever, when it becomes a cuty to lay aside those for lings and bear an honest testimo-Constitutional complete, has the light to steede-acting in the same capacity in which it ratified the Constitution, cranot, with any show of reason, be dealed by any one who regards the Constitution as a compact. This results necessarily from the nature of a compact, where the parties to it are sovereign, and of course, have it in my power to bear this ample testimony to the success of Dr. Hunter's treatment in consumption.

Yours, very trnly, R. J. HUSBAND, M. D.

FROM PENSACOLA. - The Montgomery

Mail, of the 10th, says: Col. J. Patton Anderson, 1st Florida Reg-Col. J. Patton Anderson, 1st Florida Reg-iment, now stationed near Pensacola, ar-rived in our city this morning, en rome for the Springs, for the benefit of his health. We are glad to learn that the health of Gen. Bragg's army is very good, a marked improvement in this respect having oc-curred within the past fortnight. The spirits of our brave soldiers there are excellent. They only await the General's order for a They only await the General's order for a chivalric, and, we hope, a successful demon-stration against Fort Pickens. Two schoon-ers, attached to the blockading first, went

aground in the late gaie. The Pensacola Observer, of the 20th.

Since the storm of Friday and Saturday we have but one visible man-of-war left off our harbor. One bark and several smaller craft, are also out there, probably the prizes of the blockading squadron.

We take the following from a late number of the Toronto (Canada) Leader: DEFENSES OF CANADA. We find the following paragraph in the army intelligence of the London Times, of

Angust 7:

"A large number of cheviux de frise and other materia's of various kinds, for the defense of Canada, were yesterday shipped from Woolwich, on board the hired transport Great Britain, for Quebec.

"The City of Hamilton transport yessel. port Great Britain, for Quebec.

"The City of Hamilton, transport vessel, chartered by the Board of Admiralty for the service of the War Department, salled yesterday from Woolwich, laden with sixty-eight pounder guas, and other war stores, for Quebec."

On Saturday last it had been arranged to destroy the office of the Democratic Mirror, in Marion county, but the design was defeated by two or three hundred Democrate, who were on hand to defend it. [Cin. Enq.

[From the N. Y. Freem n's Journal and Catholic Register.]

About a Grand Jury.

About a Grand Jury.

A very curious document was handed to the United States Judge on the 16th inst., by the United States Grand Jury. The newspaper reporters call it a "presentment." They see it is not an "fadicament:" and they seem to know, what that Grand Jury seems not to have known, that Grand Juries can make returns to Judges only in one of these two ways—indictment, on the bill prepared by the prosecuting attorney, or presentment of some indictable offense, made not at the instance of the prosecuting attorney, but noro mota, as their own act.

The paper in questless.

made not at the instance of the prosecuting attorney, but nero modu, as their own act.

The piper in questlon was neither "indictment" nor "presentment." It was a document new in the history of Grand Juries; but then, it is to be remembered this was the first time that a Black Republican Grand Jury was ever impancied in a United States Court, in the city of New York. There is no single term by which we can designate this document. When the District Attorney sends a bill to the Grand Jury, they e her incorse i bills veru—inding it "a true bill"—or they indorse on it "ignoramus." In the present case they handed to the c. n.t. a privileged libel—indorsing it ignoramus. They avow and declate, in the body of the document, how atterly awkward, and ansuitable for their purposes, a company of Black Republicans and they protest that they ignore how to twist it, as they would so much desire, into an instrumen: of oppression.

We give this carious document in arother column. It names all the daily Democratic papers published in this city, and among all the Weekly publications of the city singles out the Freeman's Johrnal for the expression of the illegal and partisan mallguity of the party-unen packed on that jury. When it says that the Freeman's Journal expresses "agreement" with those in arms against the Constitution, it utters an egregious falsehoed. When it says that we tell "conspirators and rebels that they are right," It gives utterance to another unqualified and egregious untruth. In sooth, we see but two statements that may be accepted as certain, in the whole paper. One is where these Black Republicans, abusing the sacred privileges of the Jury pannel, say, first, that "our laws * * * were not made by such an energency" as that of converting an institution of freedom into an instrument of oppression, and second, that they, the Black Republicans abusing the privileges of a Grand Jury. not made by such an emergency" as that of converting an institution of freedom into an instrument of oppression, and second, that they, the Black Republicans abusing the privileges of a Grand Jury, would have been "glad to learn" that the freedom of the Press to discuss the conduct of the United States officials is "subject to indicate and condiers punishment."

of the United States officials is "subject to indictment and condign panishment."

Unfortunately for the malignant wishes of these Republicans, the Constitution of the United States declares the "liberty of the press," unqualifiedly, and the Federal Government has no power but such as leconferred by the Constitution, or, by it, prohibited to the States. The power of regulating and correcting excesses of the public press, belongs exclusively to the courts of the several States. This was fully settled in the Alien and Sedition Law controversy, in the times of the elder Adams. The Black Republicans, the legitimate descendants of that old bine law Federalistic "Massachusetts school" will try in vain to reinaugurate those anti-American and exploded experiments of despotism.'

The document of our first Black Republican United States Grand Jury, is handed over to Judge Nelson. His disposition will be to fling it into his trash-basket, and, we fear we will never hear from it. Yet

we fear we will never hear from it. Yet there is not, in the United States, a Indge that we could so much wish would give these "ignoranus" Grand Jurors, and the that we could so much wish would give these "ignoromus" Grand Jurors, and the class they represent, a li-tle wholesome instruction and advice. Judge Nelson is just the main to do it. Learned, intrepld, and every inch a Judge, he would know, without forethought, what to say Moreover, Judge Nelson is a native of Cooperstown, New York State—only a few miles from our own birth place. There is, in all that region, a cherished tradition of one Judge Jared Peck, who edited a paper in Cooperstown, in the times of the blue-law Federalists, John Adams' Administration. Judge Peck was a Jeffersonian Democrat, and denounced the Alien and Sedition laws, and the attempt to override State authority by the then freshly formed Union—percerted, ander Adams, by "constructions," and federal encroachments. Judge Peck was arrested at Cooperstown, by order of the arrested at Cooperstown, by order of the United States Attorney in New York City, and was brought all the way here, by slow stages—no steam travel in those days—and his expositions, at all the stage houses, and his expositions, at all the stage houses, and stopping places, of the outrages of Federalism on the cherished rights of freemen, did more to annihilate Federalism, and to inaugurate the rule of Jefferson, than a hundred papers, such as he edited, could have

It is be not disrespectful, we will beg Judge Nelson to devete a few words, next October, to the instruction of Ignorant men, liable to be called on, by a Black Republican Marshal, to serve on Grand Juries. Meantime, the Freeman's Journal has great reason to congratulate treation its earnest advocacy, in years past, of the sacredness and inestimable value of the sacredness and inestimable value of the jury system, both Grand inquest, and Petit Jury. It is in troubled times, like these, that the importance of the jury, and of the writ of habens corpus which seemes it, becomes pulpable. We see the same machinery of despotism that wishes it could, and regrets it can't, torture the jury system to its purpose—trample on the right of trial by jury, refuse the writ of habens corpus, and hold men, on accustion, we cannot even call it suspicion, of offenced—denying them a trial before any jury, anywhere, or a hearing before any court, as to why they are deprived of their liberty.

why they are deprived of their liberty.
This is the case in regard to some at least of the gentlemen dragged away from Mary-had, and now held in durance in the mili-tary prison of Fort Lafayet e, in New York tary prison of fort Lalayet'e, in New York Bay. Among these men is Charles Howard, of Baltimore—son of John Enger Howard, the Revolutio any hero of Eutaw. Cowpene, etc. Was it to obtain such a heritage of liberty for the son, that the father fought in the war of our independence? The Jury, say we, the Jury forever! It is it that stanks, a bulwark of control for the freedom of the press, and safety, for the freedom of the press, and for the liberty of man, which the press ought to sustain—which the true press will sustain. The Freeman's Journal will not be "presented," much less indicted, in any court. But it will live, and be published that the tooks and slaves of the present when the tools and slaves of the present despotism will be buried in an Igno-minious oblivion.

BOSTON, Ang. 23, 1861. The bark Czarina, of Boston, Sennett,

The bark Czarina, of Boston, Sonnett, late Dwyer; from Cronstadt, June 24, has arrived here.

The crew make the following report:
On July 30, at 3 A. M., the mate, Crotter, killed Capteln Dwyer with a hatchet, while the latter was asleep in his betth. Crotter then proceeded on deck and killed the second mate, Hammett, of Boston, with the same instrument, and threw his body overboard. The next day Crotter shot the carpenter from the end of the jib boom, and he fell into the sea. Crotter then shot a seamen dead on the deck. He also shot Alexis Troskopsy, a passenger, in the shoulder. He then rigged out a boat, with mast, soil, provisions, &c., and attempted to fire the bark and leave in his boat, but was set upon by the crew and killed. No cause can be assigned for the terrible acts of Crotter. The erew say that he was not crazy.

DESTRUCTION OF THE MISSISSIPPI RAIL-

DESTRUCTION OF THE MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD BRIDGE NEAR JACKSON, TENN—TELROADFH WIRES CUT.—Private dispatches
received in the city this morning a mounce
that the Mississippi Central Railroad bridge
over the Forked Deer river, near Jackson,
Tenn., was destroyed by five last night.—
The fire was the result of incendiarism.—
We also learn that the telegraph whese were
cut near the bridge. No particulars have
reached us.—[Memphis Argus, %th.

LOUISVILLLE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING AUGUST 28. The War against the South a Cru-

sade against Slavery. We have heretofore published extracts from leading Republican papers in the North, setting forth the causes and probable results of the war now being waged against the South. The only cause assigned for the "great rebelliou" in the Southern States is, that it has been brought about by the "slave power" for the maintenance of the institution of slavery. Mr. Pomenov, Senator from the State of Kansas, has designated the Southern movement as the "Slaveholder's Rebellion."

Unquestionally slavery was the main cause of the withdrawal of the Conthern States from the Union. A sectional party, based exclusively upon the idea of hostility to the institution of slavery, had obtained control of the Federal Government; the Slave States were no longer co-canal States in the Confederacy; their institutions were proscribed and limited; and it was authoritatively announced that there was an "irrepressible conflict between free and slave labor: and that the I nion could not permanently exist balf free and half slave."

The election of a sectional President, the anthor of the doctrine of the 'irrepressi-'ble conflict;" the just apprehension that he would be true to tes party pledges, and this party platform, and that hereafter the patronage and influence of the General Government would be exerted to prevent the further extension of the institution of slavery, impelled the Southern States to seek safety and protection by withdrawing from the Federal Union.

By consenting to the withdrawal of a portion of the slave States, the lenders of the :Republican party readily discovered that their "occupation would be gone," that slavery would be no longer az Issue in national politics. The attempt peaceably to abolish slavery through the agency of the General Government was prevented by the prompt secession of the Southern States. But this did not change the policy of the Republican party. As slavery could no: be abolished peaceably, it should be abolished by force; at all events, slavery should be abolished.

We are fully aware that it is urged by the advocates of the war policy of the Lincoln Administration, that the abolition of slavery is not the object of the warthat the "sublime mission" of the army of the Republic is to maintain the Government, re-establish the Union, and re-assert the supremacy of the Federal Constitution. Such, is doubtless the view of the objects of the war, held by many of its most earnest supporters. But whatever may to Washington. It is stated that the Presbe the avowed object in prosecuting the war against the Southern States, one thing | so far as regards Kentneky, agreeably to is very evident, that the result of such a war, if successful, must be the abolition Legislature and the Union delegation in Conof slavery. This result is looked forward hopefully to by the leading Republicans in Congress. Speaking of the probable consequences of the march of the "Army of Union and of Freedom" through the Southern States, Senator Lane, of

July 18, 1861, declared: o'I do boliove, Mr. Procident, that when-ever the army of freedom, the Army of the Union, is marched into Arkaneas, into Union, is instead into Arksheas, into Lonisiana, into either of the Carolines, Alabama, or Georgia, it will be the teesin, if you please, for an insurrection of the slaves, and that they will overthrow everything that stands in their way. So far as I am concerned, I do not propose to make mys If a slave catcher for traitors and return them to their masters; but I would do and it is known to Senators that I Programme of the Leaders of the have expressed that opinion-I would this session, digest a plan to colonize the slaves thus liberated by their own act at some point outside of the Union conve-

nient thereto. Nor did Mr. LANE view with abhorrence the insurrection of slaves, and the terrible where, we presume, he will remain until consequences that might tollow their up- called upon by the Legislature to take rising. On the contrary, he seems to gloat over the downfall of the institution of sla- tucky. Extensive arrangements are being very. In relation to the probable result of made to carry out this programme. It is the contest between the North and the reported that some thirty cannon are to be South, he said in the same speech from which we have quoted the above:

If, in this couffet, the institution of sla very perish, we will thank God that he has Federal troops, in possession of this city brought upon us this war.

I do believe, Mr. President, that the institution of slavery will not survive, in any State of this Union, the march of the Union armies, and Ithank God that it is 12. It is an institution that has been the curse of the country ever since my recollection; these halls have been accurred with it; the people of the States where it will be in the country that the people of the States where it will be in the country that the people of the States where it will be in the country that the people of the States where it will be in the country that the people of the States where it will be in the country that the people of the States where it will be in the country that the people of the States where it will be in the country that the country t people of the States where it exists have been accursed with it, and the people of the free States have been accursed with it. I respect the gentlemen who represent slave States upon this floor, but I say to them that my experience is, that the tution of slavery requires from its devo-tees devotion; that kind of devotion which makes flends of men. There is no crime that the devotees of slavery will not com-mit in maintaining or extending it.

If it were necessary we could multiply extracts from the speeches of Republican members of Congress, all breathing intense hostility against the institution of slavery and all declaring that if necessary to sus- now going on by the Northern Government tain the Government, the institution of slavery must perish. No attempt was made press. in the last Congress to disguise the nature or the object of the war. Senator Browning, of Illinols, whom the Louisville Jour nal recently complimented for his conserva resolution of Senator Poweil, defining the tion? objects of the war. He said:

I am not prepared to admit, either, as some gentlemen take pains to explain, that this is not a war of subjugation. If it is not a war of subjugation, what is it? What was it set on foot for, if it is not for the sole, identical purpose of subjugating the atroclons rebellion that now exists in this country?

Here, then, is the bold avowal that the war is to be a war of subjugation against the South. When this avowai was made, Mr. SHERMAN, of Obio, diesented from Mr.

Browning, and said: My friend misnaderstood my larguage I said distinctly that it was not the jurpose of this war to subjugate a State, a political community; but I will go as far as he or any other living man to uphold the Government against all rebellious citizens, whether there be one or many of them in a State. er there be one or many of them in a State. If nine-tenths of the people of any State r.bel against the authority of this Government, the physical power of this Government should be brought to reence those States to entjection; the State survivez; and I have no doubt the State of South Carolina, and the State of Florida, and the State of Virginia will be represented on this floor, long ofter the houorable Senator and I have filled the missions allotted to us.

To these cautious remarks of the Sone.

To these cautious remarks of the Senstor from Ohio, Mr. BROWNING, of Illinois, replied:

I trust so. I will not stop to deal with technicalides; I care not whether you call it the subjugation of the people or the subjugation or the State. Where all the authorities of a State, where all the officers, who are the embediment of the power of the editor's opinion?

the State, who speak for the State, who represent the government of the State, where they are all disloyal and banded in treasonable confederation against this Government, I, for one, am for subjugating them, and you may call it the subjugation of the State or of the people, just as you please. Lam for subjugation, and you may apply the term subjugation to the State or the neconle. the people.

But, whilst dissenting from the views of Mr. Bhowning, Mr. Shekman was, if anything, more ultra in his declarations against the South and the institution of slavery. We subjoin his remarks:

slavery. We subjoin his remarks:

"I will now say, and the Senator may make the most of it, that rather than see one single foot of this country of ours torn from the national domain by traitors, I will myself ree slaves set free; but at the same time I utterly disclaim any purpose of that kind. If the men who are now waging war against the Government, fitting out plrates against our commerce, going back to the old mode of warlare of the middle ages, should prosecute this robellieu to such an extent that there is no way of conen an extent that there is no way of con puering South Carolina, for Instance, ex-cept by emancipating her slaves, I say mancipate her slaves and conquer her re bethous citizens; and if they have not people there enough to elect members of Congress and Senators, we will send people

Mr. Shehman is regarded as a conservative Republican, and the policy he has s'isdowed forth in the remarks we have quoted above will doubtless be the policy of the conservative portion of the Republican party. If the South can be conquered in no other way, Mr. Sherman favors the emancipation of the slaves, and he then humanely proposes if in the prosecution of to accomplish it. the war the people of the South shall be exterminated, that the North WILL SEND PEOPLE THERE."

Such is the mild and humans policy of the leaders of the Republican party. The war is to be waged, not it is true for the diject of aboliching slavery, but with a cortainty that wherever throughout the South the Union army shall march, the slaves will rise up in insurrection, and assert their freedom. It is to be a war of emmeipation and of subjugation-to characipate the blacks and enslave the whites-and, in need be, to carry out their policy, the people of the South are to be exterminated. and the Southern States are to be re-populated by the people of the North.

Such are the probable results of the successful termination of the war now being prosecuted against the Southern States. Are the people of Kentucky in favor of any such war? Would they not rather a . thousand Unions should perish than that the slaves of the South should be emancipated and the whites exterminated.

The people of Kentucky will soon be required by the State Legislature, to pay their proportion of the tax levied by the L'neoin Government to earry on this unholy war against the South. It is a war of sulfugation, and if successful, will result in the downfall of slavery. Will the people of Kentucky give either men or money to accomplish such objects?

Commissioners to Washington.

It is reported that a dispatch has been received in this city announcing the result of the interview between Mr. Lincoln and the Commissioners sent by Gov. Magoffin ident has determined to shape his policy the wishes of the Union mombers of the gress. This, doubtless, accounts for the call published in the Journal for the Union members of Congress in this State to assemble in Frankfort on Monday next

We regard the reply of the President to the Commissioners-if it shall be as re-Kansas, in his seat in the U.S. Senate, ported—as by no means satisfactory—as a the young Republic of the South. The oln encampments in the creased and legalized, and the State Guard disbanded; and when this shall be done there will be no difficulty in marching Lincoln soldiers into the State, and re-cuacting here the same scenes which have transpired in Maryland and Missonri.

Union Party.

There is no question that the leaders of the L'nion party are preparing for the occupation of Kentneky by Lincoln troops. Mejor Anderson has arrived in Cincinuati, charge of the Military Department of Kenbrought lure immediately, and it is highly probable that Major Auderson will establlsh his headquarters in this city, The and Covington, and controlling the Covington and Lexington and the Lonisville and Nashville Railroads, will at once place Kentucky in a far worse condition than Maryland. The importance of the occupation of Louisville is fully appreciated by the General Government, and we should not be at all surprised should our city be under military rule in less than one week. We earnestly trust that the State anthorities are fully prepared to maintain invio-

iate the nentrality of Kentucky. By so doing, war may be averted; but if our city and State shall be occupied by Federai troops, our people will be doomed to a bloody and protracted civil war.

Mr. Edward Everett is out in his favorite flash paper, the New York Ledger, with a defense of the atroclous attempt and people to destroy the freedom of the

He says, in a time of war, bud men may destroy the Government. Well, ln a time of war, may not bad men destroy the Constitution! Is the Government more sacred, tism, made the following remarks on the is it of any value at all, without a Constitu-

> According to Mr. Everett, Chatham, Burke, and others, who denounced in Parllament and on the Hustings the attempt of the British Government to coerce the Colonies, ought to have been sent to the Tower, and not allowed freedom of specch until the great occasion and necessity for free speech had pessed by. There are many men who outlive their faculties and fame. Everett and Scott are such, and we could name others,

'Then ask not length of days, that giftiess More pleased like Wolfe to die than live like Swift.

From Marlborough's eyes the streams of dotage now, And Swift expires a drivelier and a show."

Gen. Sigel is undoubtedly a brave and accomplished officer, but we fear that he is rather greater in retreat than he is in

making the enemy retreat .- [Journal. The above paragraph was doubtless prompted by the fact that Gen. Sigel and staff were mustered out of the Federal service. The attack, however, is ungenerous, Gen. Sigei is unquestionably the best General in the Federal army, and in our opinion, is the only man who could have suecessfully conducted a retreat from either

President Davis.

ermanent Constitution of the Confederate States, an election for President and Vice-President will be held in November next, The election does not excite an nousual interest, as it is universally conceded that Mr. Davis will have no opposition for the position of President. This remarkable nuanimity is a gratifying evidence of the high estimation in which the warrior-President is held by the people of the South. Mr. Davis is eminently the representative man of the Great Southern Revo-Intion. The "right man in the right place." Trained to war from his youth, having seen service in the wars of his country, and possessing a mird distinguished for its military cast, Mr. Davis is peculiarly fitted to guide the young Republic of the South, through its severe contest for independ-A statesman of comprehensive miud and wonderful sagacity-familiar

with the intrieste workings and machinery of Government; a States Rights Democrat in principle, possessing the unbounded confidence of the people, he is suited. above all others, to be the first President of the Southern Confederacy. We have said that Mr. Davis is the representative man of the great Southern Revolution; he is a representative man as were Luther, Washington, and the elder Napoleon. It is a remarkable fact in the world's history, that whenever a great revolution is to be accomplished, the right man is raised up

But, the talents, statesmanship and patriotism of Mr. Davis, are more conspicuons when contrasted with the imbeckity of Mr. Lincoln, the President of the United States. Mr. Davis is a statesman of enlarged experience; Mr. LINCOLN evidently konws nothing of the principles of free Government; Mr. Davis, Jackson-like, controls the policy of Government; Mr. Lincoln is controlled by others.

Mr. Davis acts with calmness and deliberation. His ressage in regard to the Savanuah pri-oners was tirm, not threatening. Mr. Lincoln had issued a proclamation declaring that he should treat all shall chronicite the event, the hand of deprivateers as pirates, and punish them as such Mr. Davis promptly informed him. such. Mr. Davis promptly informed him. if a single privateer should be executed, that measures of ample retailation would be adopted. Mr Lincoln knew the man he had to deal with, and the Savannah prisoners have not been executed. This single occurrence illustrates fully the difference in the characters of the two men.

The successful establishment of the Southern Confederacy, combined with the successful prosecution of the war against the North, is probably the most striking evidence of the statesmanship and ability of Mr. Davis. It should be borne in mind that when Mr. DAVIS was elected Provisional President of the Southern Confederacy it numbered but seven States, comparatively weak and powerless; in less than have been added to the Confederacy; an army numbering three hundred thousand men has been called into active service, and the "grand army" of the North has been defeated and driven back into their intrenchments on the banks of the Potomac. There are achievements in all of which Mr. Davis was a conspicuous actor. His selection as President of the Confederacy at once inspired universal confidence, and that confidence was shown by the alscrity with which the pecple of the South rashed to the researe of he Confederate Government, without difficulty, to raise sufficient means to carry on successfully its extensive military operations.

When the partizin feelings, engendered by the unhappy so etional strife in which we are now engaged, shall pass away; when the events now transpiring shall be woven into history, high up in the constellation of great names will shine with undimmed land expect not 10' reap the whriwind, as to engage in this mad contest with the first President of the Confederate States of America, who, next to the illustrions Washiugton, will staud "first in peace, first in . war, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

Meeting in Henry County.

Pursuant to public notice, the Southern Rights party of the Christian burg precises, Saelby county, met at the school house in Christiansburg, on Saturday, the 24th of August, where Capt. T. M. Hartford was olected President, and F. V. Gentry was elected Secretary.

On motion, a committee, consisting of

the following gentlemen: Capt S Johnson, C. Lawson, J. D. Bohannon, T. D. Lewis, P. Bird, and Jos. P. Force, were appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sens of the meeting. The commission, after con-sultation, reported the following resolu-tions, which were adopted enanimously,

Resolved. That we are in favor of peace and opposed to the war now waged againt our Southern friends and brothers by the Federal Resolved. That in the present struggle b tween the Fed ral Government and the Confed-erate States we are in layor of Kentucky main-taining an Independent neutrality, and we de-plore and condemn the abandonment of neutraltry by the Union party of this State as demonstrated by the votes of their representatives in the last Congress, to supply men and money to Lincoln to further prosecute a war which we deem aggressive, unjust and unconstitutional. Recolved, That we are opposed to paying any part of the debt created by this war or furnishmen men a money to carry it on.

ug men or money to carry it on.

Resolved, That we favor the recognition of the independence of the Cenfederate State as the best and perhaps the only means now of restoring pence and prosperity to our once happy, but now torn and breeding country.

country.

Resolved. That we hall with joy indications of a returning sense of justice toward the slave States, by Northern patriots, who condemn this war of subjugation and justly fixes the responsibility on Abraham Lincoin and his Abolition parly.

Resolved, That the acts of the late session of Concress, providing for the control and spin.

Congress, providing for the coercion and subjugation of the South, by aising an immense army and nevy and expenditure of large sums of money and oppressive taxation is not approved of by the public sentiment of Kentacky, but, on the contrary, is unqualified; y condemned. cd.

Resolved, That we approve of the proclamation of Governor Magoffin in favor of the neutrality of Kentucky, and desire to carry out his recommendation.

Resolved, That the occupation of the soil of

Hemitved, That the occupation of the soil of Kentucky by Frderal troops and the transportation of arms and manitions of war over our public thoroughtares, is a violation of our neatrality, and ought to be resisted.

Resolved, That we hereby recommend the chilzens of Shelby county to meet in a county convention at the Court Hones in Shelbyville, ou Monday, September 9th, it being County Court, to adopt suitable and proper plans for petitioning our Legislature to protest against the payment of the unjust tax levied on us by the Federal Government.

(For the Louisville Courier.)
"The Peril of Siavery."

In accordance with the provisions of the It is wisdom that the South should consider every sign in the Northern heavens, to understand the designs and manœuvers gainst her interests. The following exagainst her interests. The forowing ex-tract from the latest issue of the New York Chroniele is not among the least important evidences of the destructive purpose of the-Nesth, which many good-meaning com-promisers have refused to see. The editorial goes:

"A new and public opinion has sprung up over the land. Reluctantly but surely the North is coming to the conviction that the war waged open the Government is var for the propagation of slavery. It is not in the cool realms of theoretic truth that this conviction operates. It is simply that deep histinct ve feeling which ove leaps all prudential barriers—that burning determination to root out ones and forev-er, and that by the most speedy methods, the disease which is sapping the founda-tions of freedom, and liberty and law. * * But if the whole South determines to rolly to the single issue of negro slavery against the Goecoment, they unst not be surprised if the North accepts the inevisable con-verse, the Government against negro slavery."

"It is impossible not to see that there is a deep, cornest, growing conviction in the public initial that in this war of sections, the to or - very is inevitably involved. eat, or the as Government authorities can control the matter, yet it would be as rea-sonable for the South to "sow to the wind," and expect not to "reop the whirlwind," as to eugage in this mail contest with the North, and expect that the institution of slavery will not be atterly crushed in the death of the grapple." In this extract, perhaps, from a lack of cautiousness, the secret of the North, is divinged in fagning justice under a gar-

ment of disguise. 1. Every loval Sont'lerger must be indig Government. To say nothing of the mut-tuarious grievances endured by the South, until "perbearance ceased to be a virtue;" she is ever of the charge, if we take into account the repagnance of the North to all proposed compromises of the South. Added to these is the conduct of the Government in threatening what the South held as her legal rights, until, in self-de-fense, provoked to blockade Sum er, which is considered insurrection and war.

The North have desired and provoked this war, and at the expense of southern credit; but when the majortial historian 2. Sall mere does this charge appear

ridiculous and crimenal warm it atributes to us as a reason for "waging this war against the Government,"—" the propagacan suppose to retainent, — the propaga-tion of slavery."

Can supposly identity that the institution which was recognized and provided for by the trainers of the Constitution was not designed to be promoted by its votaries?

And if, in the course of events, it is objected by one specion that the South is

jected by one section that the South Is waging war upon the Government to this end, is it not evident that there is something wrong in the Government?

No doub, the South will use her utmost endeavors to propagate the institution granted them by God and recognized by the laws of the land; but to say that it will be prepagated beyond her just limits on the common territory, no one desires it. But even this the Government says shand be—(for the Curonicle recognizes the North as the Government, but in asking of it our rights, we are deponded.

four months from his inauguration the machinery of the new Government has rebels. Glorious Werty this!

But to the revealed like:—"the Government has been now in successful operation: five States ment a ains! negro slavery." This is the beginning and end of the whole broil. The Government against. It is not devotion to the Government that promps such manifestations in the North; their conduct in her lormer perils deay mean such fideli-ty. It is a barking determination to root out by the most speedy efforts the discuss which (as tuey soy,) is suppling the foundations of liberty and last." It is the one overruling motive of State 1 Church. It has been so for a quarter of a century. And it was oversupposed triamph that they made such laming to monthly the content. daming demonstrations upon the election of Mr. Lincolu. It has been their adroit scheme to reach their end by means of the Government: but when we some the Yan ported—as by no means satisfactory—as a the young Republic of the South. The kee troops they heap upon us stigmts of trick of the Union party to gain time, so confidence reposed in the statesmanship, that have need of the Legislature the Line support and tracerity of Mr. Dayle mobiled. that by an act of the Legislature the Lin- sugarity and integrity of Mr. Davis enabled went f rch from Plymoth paint the assu. ance that "you cannot prevent, in the present state of this land, the departure of the children of oppression. You might as well attempt to prevent the tides or the Adantic ocean. You might as well attempt to prevent the growth of vegetation

Added to this is the Chronicle: " In this war of sections the fate of slavery is in-evitably involved." 'It would be as rea-sonable for the South to 'sow to the wind,'

words, the Governmet!) and expect that the institution of slavery will not be ultimately crushed in the death grapple."
What think the South of this? What says Kentucky? Is there any thing meant for her? Has she any slaves? Does she leel like submitting to this strange Government? Can she stand still while the enment? Can see stand still while the hosts of Phuraoh are close upon her heels? Can see hear the erles of her brethren and remain idle? May the gallant patriotism that has hovered over her State after forbid such disgrace! Let every patriotic Ken-tuckian buckle on his armor, and stand tuckian buckle on his armor, and stand by his robie State, by the South by her institutious, till her pillars are all fullen and wrecked. Death, but not disgrace! Stand and shout for your liberties, till the death. Dew has fallen upon each faded brow. Though others forsake her, it is good to say there is one that, if necessary, says, here are honor, happiness and lite for my country, who subscribes himself A KENTUCKY PREACHER.

[For the Louisville Courier.] Kentuckians, Behoid Missouri,

WARREN COUNTY, KY, Aug. 19, 1861. Editors Louisville Courier: Your noble efforts in behalt of the nentrality of Kentucky, that she may be kept out of the condition of Missouri, meets with not only the hearty approval of the Southern Rights men here, but the Union men, too, who are beginning to see that the profession of beginning to see that the profession of neutrality upon the part of the leaders of that party is a fraud upon them; that these men have really intended to assist in subju-

gating our sister Southern States.

We ask all men in Keutucky to look at Missouri. Gev. Jackson and the advocates Missouri. Gev. Jackson and the advocates of the peace of the State asked nothing, even after the enormous ontrage upon the State in capturing Camp Jackson, but that the Federal arms should be kept out of the State. He went to St. Lonis, consulted with Lyon and Blair, and used every means in his power to prevent civit war in the State, but he was told that "Missouri should be put in the condition of Maryland." The real object in sending armed men in Missouri was to suppress the Southern Rights sentiment of the State, and that is the object in sending arms to this State. You must cither quit declaring our oppo-You must either quit declaring our epposition to Lincoln's tyranny and oppression and your synpathy with the people of the Confederate States, quit holding public meetings and publishing Southern Rights newspapers or have Federal bayoness at your boseme. Does not the rai bayonels at your bosoms. Does not the proclamation of Gen. Pope, in Missonni, s.y to the people that they must avoid "all exciting the dissions!" Have not the to is

of the tyrant suppressed four newspapers in St. Lonis, one in the town of California, one in Potosi, and I believe several in other paris of the State. Abject submission or armed resistance were offered the people of Missouri, and the bitter fruits of civil war are being tasted every day by her people. The great Lyon, whose honors were won at St. Louis by shooting women and children, and whose laurels were red with the blood of improves has been made to hits

thioning our Legislature to protest against the payment of the unjust tax levied on us by the Federal Government.

Resolved, That we cordially approve the proposition made for holding a state Peaco Convention at Frankfort, Ky., on the 10th of September next, and that we recommend to all the citizens of Shelby, in favor of the same, the propriety of meeting in Shelbyville, at the Court House, on the 9th of September, to appoint delegates to attend said Convention.

Resolved, That we indore heartly the bold and fearless stand taken by the Louisville Conrier, and pledge curselves to be with it in sustaining the constitutional libertles of the people.

Resolved, That the Louisville Courier and all other State Rights papers in the State are respectfully requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

On motion, the meeting adjourned size of the people of the State—that is, those only who belong to the party called Union, then it will not be many days before the demon of civil war will be turned loose only who belong to the party called Union, then it will not be many days before the demon of civil war will be turned loose only who belong to the party called Union, then it will not be many days before the demon of civil war will be turned loose only who belong to the party called Union, then it will not be many days before the demon of civil war will be turned loose only who belong to the party called Union, then it will not be many days before the demon of civil war will be turned loose only who belong to the party called Union, then it will not be many days before the demon of civil war will be turned loose only who belong to the party called Union, then it will not be many days before the demon of civil war will be turned loose only who belong to the party called Union, then it will not be many days before the demon of civil war will be turned loose only who belong to the party called Union, then it will not be many days before the demon of civil war will be turned loose.

P. S. The meeting a sale and compo

Business Notices.

ADVICE .- As the hot season is approachng, every person should prepare their system for the change, and there is no remedy so applicable as "McLean's Strengthening Cordial and Blood Purifier. It will purify the blood thoroughly, and at the same time strengthen and invigorate the whole organization. The immeuse quantity of it that is sold daily, is proof mough of its great virtues in thoroughly removing all impure matters from the blood. We say to all, try it! It is delicous to take. See the advertisement in another column. au. 5-dlm.

FURNITURE -- Wharton & Benneit keep liways on hand a very large accordment of cabinet furniture of every description at wholesale and retall, cheap for cash. Their motto is quick sales and small profits. Recollect the Nos. 502 and 594, Market street, between second and Third.

TO THE LADIES—FRESH IMPORTATION OF SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS.—I won!d respectfully invite the attention of the ladies to my extensive stock, which I am offering lower than at any previous season, consisting in part of Broche barege Anglais, printed lines

lawns, embroidered mozambique, plein foulards, droquet grenadines, plain black and colored worsted grenadines, black gauze de laine, broche barege, crape barege, all colors; embroidered English bar ge, checked Freuch silks, 75 cents per yard; black sitts, plain silks, all shades; pineapple foulards, plain and checked French poplins, organdles and laconets. parasols, lace points, isce mautles, black silk mantles, French chintz; percais and ginghams, Alexander's kid gloves, plain and plaid naineouks, white cambries, soft finish cambries, table damacks and napkine, 10-4, 11-4, and 12-4 linen sheeting, pillow linen, all widths; cottonades and esavy plantation drills, bleached cotton

All of which will be sold low at G. B. TABB'S, m27 dtf. Cor. Fourth and Market sts.

metalentelen ikan etteranariak merelandak era era TAKEN UP.

ON Wednesday evening, near Spring Garden, a RED STIER, no portioner marks. The conter can have the same by appling to me, as house, near Sp. log Garden, and paying charges, and side of the content of t WANTED TO EXCHANGE. A NY person wishing to exchange a Drelling A literage about the middle or lower part of Louisville, or in the aburbs, for a hea thy Negro Woman 25 years old, with her while (boy) see is a good rouse servint and cook. Also about 35 acres of Land, some of its clover, and an orchard adjoining a thriving lown on the bank of the river, in Kentucky, arount 392 miles below. The Land sold of \$2,8 if one year \$80. Will exchange either, or both. Those destring such an exchange can address Box 240, Louisville, Ky.

HOUSE OF , REFUGE. Notice to Tinners and Lumber

Merchants. . PROPOSAIS are invited by the Building Com-mittee of the Louleville House of Refuse, from parties willing to undertake the Tin Work for the roofs, act; to supply the white pine thee ine for the roofs, and the yellow blordur quirted for floors of the building according to specific thouse, which may be seen at the office of liency whitevork, ar-chitecture in nonless or walkers with the conchifect.
Proposals, in scaled envelopes, addressed to P. P.
Sinck VF, Presit, to be left at the office of shreve
& Tucker, Wall street, on or before the 3d of Sept.
uext.

and 4dd Secretary.

IMPORTANT.

Passengers should be careful Passengers should be careful in purchasing Tickets to St. Joseph, or points in Kansas, to see that they read by the North Missouri Rairroad.

It is the only all rail and direct route from St. Louis to St. Joseph, thirteen hours quicker, fare low as any other route.

J. B. MOULTON, SUPERINTENIENT.

C. HAME—30 S. C. Hams just received and SHORTS O. e car bod, to arrive, for sale by angs T. 1. JEF. ESSON, N. O. SUGAR-12 hines prime just receive; a d

PRESS GOODS—

195 cases also tell Prints;
15 do new style Dress Goodsr
5 do Black In t
Just rece votan or sait cheap by
au28

SHIRT BOSOMS, 4c.—

16 dozeu Linu Shi t Derors;
59 do Woy: Cott noo;
10 do Linu Black rehiefs;
Received and for sale cheap by
su58

T. 4 a SLEVIN & CAIN.

RANAWAY PROM the emb-crib r, living in Bullitt co. ou Mouday, Aux. Jith, a NEGRO WOMAN, belo gire 1) John McCrocklin, named RA-Citell, about 35 years of age.

J. M. TYLER.

NOTICE! THERE will be an Elev-lon beld at the Merchant
Bank of Kentucky, on Tuesday, sept. 3a, 1961,
for other D rectors for said Rank, to serve for twelve
mouths, as provided in the Chryer and Bylaws.

J. H. LINDENBERGER.
cashler.

304 Fourth Street.

20,000 YARDS BLEACHED SHIRTING STANDARD BRANDS, WILL BE SOLD AT OLD PRICES FOR TWENTY DAYS.

Also, 10 4 Utica Sheetings; 10-4 Allendale Sheetings; 10-4 Peppereil Sheetings Table Linens and Napkine; Bird-eye Diapere; Allendale and Marseilles Quilts; Uoslery and Gloves; Mourning Goods:

All colors Sacking Flannels; Or se Goods w'll be closed out at p less to pleas Terrs cash MARTIN A CRUMBAUGH.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT University of Louisville. THE TWENTY FIFTH ANNUAL SESSION WILL commence on the lat of November. The pre-liminary course on the first Monday in October, 1861. The Course will terminate the last of February.

MEDICAL FACULTY. MEDICAL FACTLITY.

BENJAMIN R. PALMER, M. O. Professor of the Principles and Practice of Survery.

J. LAWRENCE SMITH, M. D. Professor of Medical Chemistry and Chemical Physiology.

ROBERT J. BRECKINRIDGE, M. D. Professor of Malacha Medica and Therapeutics. Maleria Medica and Therapeutics, JOSHUA B. FLINT, M.P., Professor of Clinical JOSHUA B. PLINT, M.D., Professor of Childeal Surgery.
THEODORE B. BELL, M.D., Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine.
LLEWELLYN POWELL, M.D., Professor of Obstetric Medicine.
J. W. BENSON, M.D., Professor of Analomy and General Physiology, and Dran of the Faculty.
SAMUEL M. BEMISS, M.D., Professor of Medical Jurisprudence and Sanitary Felerce.
D. W. YANDELL, M.D., Professor of Clinical Medicine and Pathological Analomy.
ARCHIE B. COOK, M.D., Demonstrator of Analogy.

EDWARD FULLER, Janitor. FRES. Boarding at from \$3 to \$4 per week. For further information, address
J. W. BENSON,
196 wif Dean of the Faculty, Louisville, Ky.

Office Louisville Union Benevolent Association.
Louisville, Ky., Aug. 2, 1861. LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 2, 1861.

THE members of the Steamboat Cantaina' Union

Benevolent Association are hereby notified
that an election for some fractors, to some inequality against the Association recomes
in this city, on Monday, the 3d September next at
10 o'c.ock A. M. The votes of about members
will be received over their own signatures,
au20 dtd

M. A. HUSTON, Sec'y,

By two young indicate teach small children and do fine rewing, or embruidery. Prefer going

Amusements.

Prize Shooting Match \$30 IN PRIZES. ON THURSDAY next, 29th lost, there will be a lirand Prize Stanting March of Captel An Brand Prize Souths Match at Captells Knop's, on the Presto-treet Plans Road. The shooting will begin at 10 feet and continue unit in The Clarica, order of prizes and tules shooting will be seek known on the proof. The Roading will be feet to all who wish to try them skill will therefore.

MASONIC TEMPLE.

Mr. Robert Heller, The Distinguished Pianist, has the

GRAND CONCERT, Vocal and Instrumental. MONDAY, September 2d, 1861. "Full particulars will be duly announced.

honor to announce a

\$15 REWARD.

STRAYED or stolen from my Porm in Jefferson county, a BLACK MARK, heavy set, white stot on her none and one white lital foot. I will nay the above reward if delivered to ne. For the Unit if caucht and convicted I will pay a reward of \$50. guilly diff. MUSIC TEACHER

SOUTHERN Gentleman, competent to icach Pinco, flutter, llarp, Meloceen, Vielin, Pinco, &c., and tee art of Vocallation, come writes ton et er in a secool, or to private familie. Address, within a tow days, D. P. Faulds, Music Dealer, Louisvitt, Ky. NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

N O freights will be received at the Dopol of the Louisville and Nashville Sulfrond Company until further notice.

W. F. RARM.

Agent L. & N. R. R. CARPETS, CARPETS CURTAIN MATERIAL. Shades, Cornices, Bands,

Marseilles Spreads. LINEN GOODS, DRUGGETS, With Every Variety of House Furnishings all of Late Importions, which we are now odering at Importers' Prices

FOR CASH ONLY.

Tree's allections invited to our fine stoc l these Goods, HITE wo MALL, throet and Furnishin: Waredouse, Midnet, between Third and Forrth, Third door west Bank of Louisville. Bellewood Female Seminary.

Bellewood Female Seminary.

I PROPOSE, in connection with the Rev. M. M. Fisher and Lady, to open on Thursday, the 1sth of Sentemia rinext, a Select School for Gris and Young Ladles, at my country residence near Hobbs' Depot, on the Lonisville and Frankfort Raliroza, twelve miles from Louisville. All the usualbranches, both transmertal and useful, usually targht in sen loarles of the highest greate, will be taught by ms. The course of Instruction will be divided into three departments extending through three years. The site of the institution is in a beautiful grove on a commanding éntimence, overbooking twentilload on the one side and the trunsly road on the other, within twe intrinses wilk of the depot. It is high, dry and healthful, and commands over of the most charming landscapes in the 1nde. The belid links are all new, having been erected within the past year, and a fer the most approved abject one fern architecture. Within half a mile is the Forest Academy, a Boardine School for Boys, ohigh reputation, taught by Rev. B. H. McCows Parents who may wish their you and daughter stituated hear to each other can have the privileg of doing so in one of the most healthy, moral an three churches within a hile, at one of when the uniterising of unclarity numbers on the Sabbath. They are a Boardine, Washing, Fuel, Light in the starker of Boardine, Washing, Fuel, Light

The year will be divided into two accilents of five morthle sech.

The arrice of Boarding, Washing, Fuel, Lights, and Tollon in all the o dinary branches, will be star for ten months. For Tuition alone, ell, and all servession of five months, according to the standing of the pupil.

A payment of one had in advance, and the other haif at each of season, will be expected, unless by a special agreement otherwise.

Music on the Piono, per vession of five months, \$25 French and G. month.

Painting and Drawing.

minister ever receive a man in his department again, the will be stuckt for from the event, at the land. He is the best Latin scholar and leacher I have ever known. He write and speaks the Latin flu utty, and cirilis his boys to do the same, and is the only man I have ever known those secred at it. He la very architecture and another and he was the cast of the most successful at the language aclass. He apostociately from the teaching, and remarkably successful at it. Bits wife is a sifted and bighly chily attended in the composer of a number of places found in the music stores. Her successful at the composer of a number of places found in the music stores. Her successful at the composer of a number of places found in the music stores. Her successful and playing are not those of a mere smaleur. Both she and ber husband have had experience in teaching young haldes Hasing known Professor Fisher long and initioately. Have him as abrotter, and know his actin as a content as a seniem a a scholar, and Christian of as pure and guileless a character as ever lived."

Those who wish to wend their daughters to this School, will please address the understand a Louisvill, immediately.

August 1. 18th.—au2 ditaweward

FOR RENT. MY Resilience, on Cedar Hill, at the ex-line trems end of Fourta street. The house has very coverlence and comfort, including waterworks. The grounds, about 10 arres, are well slocked with fault, good garden, ample pastu age,

Mainstrails every hour for Cedar H It.
Rens low to a good tenant, Apolyto
11. A. Itt VESSH, art to
au21 dsf COLLIS ORMSBY, Main st. The Throat, Lungs and Heart. CARD.

PR. HUNTER, of New York, Editor of the New York Journal of Diseases of the Chest, Ac., has arrived in Lo-laville, and taken rooms as the Louisville flotel, where on and after Esturday, the 2th lust, he will be glid to receive all persons who may be infinitely from any affection of the Thout, Lungs or Heart, to the treatment of which dis sees this practice is exclusively confined.

G. J. MOORE has removed his LOTTERY and
G. EXCHANGE OFFICE from Figh, to courth
street in the Notional Hotel Rubbles adjoining
the office of the Hotel, where he would be pleased
to see both old and n we stomers.
Orders for Tickets in the popular Kantucky State
Lotte y by mait or otherwise, shall need by mait or otherwise, shall need by mait or otherwise, shall need to make the motion a licressed
auch dim ist

Louisville, Ky, CIDER AND WINE MILLS. WE are making a plain, substantial Mil, for either hand or horse power. It has no cogwheels or gearing of any kind. The grinding cylinder is arreaged like that of a threshing mackine, and a tumbling shaft of a sweep horse power is attached without expense.

Price at factory, \$25. Discount to dealers.

A. H. Pattick & CO.,

Kenincky Agricultural Works,
Market street, bet. Preston and Jackson.

au20 dawim

TO THE PUBLIC! HAVING taken the office formerly occupied by M. Dravo & Sons, west slide of Third street, between Main and Marvet, I am prepared to furnish the very best quality of PITTNBURGH and other COAL in large or small quantities, at the lowest cash price. To Give me a call and dim.

\$200 REWARD. RANAWAY from my Farm. in Loran county, Ky.. nine miles south of Kes sellwille, on Sunday right, the 11th of RENRY westey is about twenty-elect years of are, 5 feet 6 inches high, is copper colo; when spoken to, looks down. Henry is about twenty five years rid, 5 feet 10 or 11 teches ligh, very black, and weighs two hundred pounds.

I will give a reward of the each if taken out of the State, 4 0 each if taken li any other counts in the State, and confined in county jail so that I can get them.

aut9 dif Volney, Loran county, ky.

PROCLAMATION. A LL persons residing within the city limits.

A country or having does in their possession, are hereby notified to combine them within their presses until the lat of September, 18st, nader the penalty of 430 fer refusing or neglecting to comply with the above requisition. The proper anthorities are glas required to destroy all degs running at large during the above period.

Mator a Owner, July 18, 1861.

1935 dis-

I. O. O. F. OFFICE OF THE G. PATRIARCE.

OFFICE OF THE G. PATRIARCE.

Denovolent Association are hereby notified that an election for some property of the Steamboat Cantains Union that an election for some property of the state of the state

Educational.

MISS LANHAM'S FEMALE SEMINARY. 14th Street, between Walnut and Chestas Mile ensuling Fall and Winter Sessions of this in-

September.
Terms mails known on application. Ken ucky School of Medecine. MULT TWELETH REGULAR SYSSION OF THIS hesitation will a mineace on 1 e first Mord of November and a nith a until trel t of Mar I from usual course of p.e banca y Leiu es will be drain that her. Sees for the entire course, \$100 to for the reformation apply to another the formation apply to another the course, \$100 to for the reformation apply to another the course, \$100 to for the reformation apply to another the course, \$100 to forther the formation apply to another the course of the cour

Presbyterian Female School. Will commonce Manday, Fe thich, moder the charge of Cref. Borton assisted by Miss Revener. I. Miss Place and Miss Revener. The Court of Tourises can recommend it to the patronage of the audit disc.

A. A. GORDON, Chr.

Shelbyville Female College. REV. D. T. STUAET, REV. GEO. J. REED

We will next see ion of this in a lution will once on have next the 2d Scottmer. The Principals have never been it there are expended to consider this school in consider and they have a little if results as to Terms, according to extended, School in the second of the NOTICE.

NOTICE.

DUBLIC Examination of applicants for admission into the Fernale and Mile Itish Schools of Louisville will take alone on Monthly, it Suprember rowner. Ex mination of applicants for the former will be hill at the Schollburgier, corner of Center and Walmut streets, and the assumation of applicants for the last reat the College suitaling, conter of Nin h and Cre fant street.

Another art will be received as well from private as Public Schools. A Lapplicant who falled authority to the last read with cards for another trial.

C. rise of admission must be applied for by all and ner tr al. C rds of admission must be applied for by all ap ilican's on Saturday preceding the examination, a23 ma2 J. P. Gilleen, Sec. B. T. P. S.

MRS. M. J. JOHNSON, Will resume her School for Gods and Boye, on Morda, Sept. M. on Fourth street the ce doors north of Co stont exclude Terms—made known or applied to. ant2 dam

Masonic University.

LAGRANGE, EY.
Hills ensuing sees in of this Institution will open
Lou Wênneslaw September at the last the Theresident will take ten boson rain his family. Sarly applications necessary. A things and disk Cedar Grove Academy, PORTLAND, KY. Mills Boarding School, under the Conge of the Sisters of Location will be be used on MON. Any the foll September. Parent a and Countries at the entrance to have this cubines and wards see that the oppoint of the classes, well deeds

Loretto Female Academy. MARION COUNTY, KY. VLASSES in the Academy of Loretto, Marlon / curls, Kr., will be resured on MONDAY, 2d pet. To tion for, which we externet moderate, a parable a ways in salv nee. For terms, we, poly to Webb & Leverine, Agents. Suff deadly

FOR MALES AND FEMALES. Mills lesuitetion, located 40 miles from Louis-ville, on the Frankfort Railroad, witt com-need to next session on Monday, the 5th of Sepmber, mber, Trems-Boarding and In then (20 weeks) \$75 Catstogues, containing Lr. T. S. Beil's able Adverse, can be obtained at L. A. Clush's and P. A. tumb's beekstere, or on application to W. S. Giller, Endrouge, Ky.

Eminence College.

Nazareth Academy. NEAR BARDSTOWN, KY.

MRS. ELIZA FIELD Will, resume her school on the let MONDAT in Sentember. Terms made known on applicational, her re-idence on Fourth street, thousand outh of Boudway.

auth dis Grace Church Female School, MISSES FMITH, PRINCIPALS REV. F. H. BUSHNELL, RECTOR

WHE Ninth Sersion of this School will commence on the 2 h Samptember, twill, In the of the Principals, at Dr. Green's, next door to Grace Clure, on Gray street, near Presion. Presbyterlan Female School. THE VEXT SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION

Will continence on the Ph of September, under
as superintendance of Prof. Baffin,
and Stavim Chairman of Board of Trustees.

Louisville Collegiate Institute. THE Secon' Scholastle y ar will open in MON-Livy, the man September, in the Second build-ing on Prof. Schenck's property near the northwest he of Sophenher to exemine purils for a mission of the several class who have not aircraft passed samination. With a view to accommodate the harnes to the limes, the Tuttou Fees per quarter, schusive of Med in Language. Will be:

In the Academic Department. 112 to In the Coleriale Papertisest. 213 to Thittou payable in advance at the beginning of ech unjuries.

By order of the Trustees and Faculty
SIUAAT ROBINSON, President,
N. B. Prof. Schenck will, during the mouth of
August, I struct ruphs prevariant to over the classes of the Collese, from 9 to 10 clock A. M.,
charking ereh pupil 35 and distanciels pro EDUCATIONAL.

V. WONACK wishes to instruct a small class of routils (a members of his funily) in Classis and Mathematics.
Resid not on Brownstore read, in rear of Fair frounds. Terms adapted to the pressure of the null did. Louisville Female Institute.

MR. & MRS. PERING, Assisted by their daughter, MISS CORNELLA 8, PERING, utstreet, between Second and Third.

MIE Thirty-first (31st) Session of this inaditution will commence on Menday, Sept. 2d, 1sol. TEACHER WANTED, POR an Academy in the interior of Kentucky A Southern lady, capable of teaching French, thr. sed., box 59, Louisville Post-office.

LOCUST-GROVE ACADEMY. LOUISIA-GROUE respectfully annumes to his cit putrous and the public, that he has taken charge of this institution, and will be all his next as ion on the first Monday in teptember. The course of instruction will be thorough and complete and special attention directed to preparabovs for business and commercial jurvaine.

A few pupils can bet skee into his family to woard. For Board, Tuition, Ac., \$250 for ten months.

The School year will be divided into two a ssions of five months each.

No pupil received for less than a session, and a payment of one half in advance and the other half at end of session is required, nailes other half at end of session is required, nailes other half at end of session is required, nailes other half at end of session is required, nailes other half at each of the first part of the part of the

Rev. G. Beckett's Institute for Young Ladies,

WILL begin its next session on the 16th of September. For circulars or further inarmation, apply to the P. incipal.

BEV. O. BECKETT, and dim. St. Mathews, Jefferson co., Ky. HENRY FEMALE COLLEGE WE, the Trustees have the plearure of an anneling to the public, that Dr. O. L. LEON-ARD and his daughters have taken charge of this Institution. We have entire confidence in them as superior and efficient teachers, and worthy the confidence of the community. We therefore ask far in m a liberal patronage. The next session will commence August 20th, 30th.

For Board, Tui-lon, to. for the scholastic year, or as vision of ten months, 450c.

Thittin for day scholars the same as heretofore charged. Thit's for day scholars the same than a ression, charged.

No pupil will be received for less than a ression, unless by special agreement; and no deduction for absence, unkey for prograted librers.

C. M. MATHEWS, Pres. of the Brand,
I. N. WEBP.
WM. A PERRY,
W. S. PRYOR,
THOS, RODMAN,
Tructors,

FOREST ACADEMY, WILL begin its next se ston the 16th Sertember, WILL begin its next se ston the 16th Sertember, The course of first units is the course and complete, emarging such peatited branches as Book keeping. Surveying, &c. for tan months, Indulence is regard to payments will be allowed, when needed.

Rev. Dr. W. W. Hill will open a Female Academy of the highest order, the 18th September, witcin X mile.

mile.
The same teachers will give instruction in both Academics, when desired, in Mu-le and French.
Address me. at O Bannon's P. O., Jeffers aco.,
Ky.

BARDSTOWN, KY. STUDIES will be resumed in this Institution as neual on the first MONDAY of September. TERMS PAR SESSION OF TEN MONTES: -Matricula-tion fee, \$10 Board, Tuition, Washing, &c., \$100. Physicianis fee, \$5. Physicianis (e.e. 45.
Owing to the difficulty of collecting debts at the present time, payment for each half session will be required invaluably in advance. No articles will consequently be admitted unless the sum of \$100 is deposited with the Treasurer, and an additional number of \$00, if the student is to be furnished with clothing by the College.

17.7 Almawa THOS. O'NEIL, S. J., President.

MOVEMENT OF ROUSSEAU'S BRIGADE .-We hear it rumered that the brigade of Gen. Romseau will not go to St. Louis, from Camp Joe Helt, over the river, as was expected, but, that owing to the intereessichs of leading Lincolnites in this city, the brigade will remain a white longer at their present location.

It is very apparent that these Lincoln soldiers are to remain in the vicinity, if not quartered on Kentucky soil, to menace and overawe the States Hights party. It was runnered that they are to cheamp on Muldreugh's Hill, on the Nashville railroad.

Another runcor has gained circulation, ecuning from soldiers from the camp, that the brigade is to be moved to B wling Green, Ky., where they are to entrench themselves, and form a nucleus for a great

The Republican papers a way that Gen. McClellan has comman i or the legest and most powerful army ever marshaled on this continent. What will they say ofter that army gets into a fight with the Vis ginia rebels?

We hope Kentuckians will freat with the contempt it merits the venomous pithets of the Louisville Journal, in its daily abuse of the Library records along the Kenneky river being affirzed that Library river being affirzed that the writer knew it was full and the writer knew it was a full and the wri mentrality of the State. The Dove was exstinged, and so was the Trio, with the full the point of the beginner. I did consent of the Captain, and no damage done, or outrage committed, and the boats continued their trips unharmed. continued their trips unhafuled.

boxest, ifee vitizens "secession rufflans," aparchy rages and madders," and "deeds of atrocity, incited by infernal passions," &c., &c., are but an accumulation of bile. for which a doctor would prescribe an de, and the patient is relieved in work-The following, from the Fra kfort

Ygoman, tully substantiates what we have

We have already noted the cavalry raid from Hoskins into Lexington the other day. We learn that the minkets belonging to the State Guard at Midway were taken from the company arsenal by one of the sureties on the boud to the State and cersureties on the boud to the State and carried to his house for sale-keeping. On Saturday night the steamer Trio, bound up the Kentucky river, was halled by men at Byins' landing, and net responding, two bollers were shot through the Lat of the pilot, (named Claxton) when the boat came to and was searched for arms, but none found. Descending, the Trio met the Dove on Sunday merching ascending, and reported the above furts, when the Dove stopped at Severe, six miles below Byrns', and sent a messenger there to learn the intentions of the granted neer at that place.

destined for Lincoln's camps, but no harm to the boat or crew was intended. The messenger returned and the boat came up and was secrebed. No arms or munitions were cherovered, and the Dave proceeded upward. Before the boat reached Byrns' are the boat reached Byrns' charged his undertaking better than he had been ampleyed for the expression of this instance. cas, cannot a sudden death by the accidental discharge of a musket. Gov. Magosino, on learning the facts on Sanday negot, min diately dispatched M jor John B. Mejor to Owen county, to require the armed men at Byrns' to return to their house. These descriptions are death, the homes. These disorders are deeply to be regieted, but are the natural results of Lincoln's violation of Kentucky neutrality.

FROM CAIRO.

[Corre-pondence of the Missouri Democrat.]

Catho, August 24, 1861. No fighting has taken place within the last two days around Bird's Point. A sconting party of cavalry, under Capt. Buell, was sent out on Friday night to some miles beyond Charleston, but returned and re-

beyond Charleston, but returned and reported all quiet. Since the surprise of Col. Dongherty, they have evidently become more cautious.

A bold robbery was committed at Paducah by a party of about fifty Secessionists, by seizing the steamer Samuel Orr, on Fliday last. It was done in retaliation for the wizure of the W. B. Terry by the United States gan boat. The Orr bad just arrived from Evansville, and in about ten uninutes after she landed, was boarded by the crowd armed with rides, pistols and bowic knives. The crew and passengers were kindly treated by many of the cit zeus of Paducah, who expressed great regret at the occur-

and such thing taking place.

The Secessionists have taken the Orr up
the Tennessee river, also the following

Miscouri fundshies a deplo

Letter From Col. Roger W. Hanson to the People of Fayette County.

The following letter appeared in the Louisville Journal, of the 23d inst.: " Georgetown, August 19, 1861.

"Georgetown, August 19, 1861.

The public mind has become fired with excitement in this vielvity. To day, being our regular county cunt day, was selected by Col. Reger W. Hinson as an appropriate occasion for making a very inflammatory and traitorons speech. His object was to stir up a helish spirit of war. He began with an attack upon the comp in Gerlard county, declared that if those troops are not distanced in thirty days, they will be put down at the point of the bovoret. He said he saw Gev. Harris, of Tennessee, a few days ago, and that Harris declared that he should consider it a violation of Kenhe should consider it a violation of Ken-tucky nentrality, and that Kentucky would have to meet 50,000 Tennessec troops in battle array if thoseleanns were not a paid y vacated. Thirry days are given to y u, olon men of Kentucky; use those thirry mays to a good advantage, or civil war will infront us with all its borrors.

"Hansen also said that if the Legislature posed floy, Mogaffin it would only be complished when 10,000 Kentuchans ad fallen attempting to resist the usurpa-ons of the Lincolnite Legislature, "I have not written this to inflame the deon of war: but, if we are to have a odyeivil war bere in our midst, I wish ev-y Kentuchian to be aware of the fact and

Typare for the dread recessity. There are I spatiable facts. Even now in this traitions county the fire-caters are raging to rive on a conflict. This is a tearful state additional definition on the people of Kentucky and from the existence is soon as that body assemble.

I wish through the means of this eam murication, to inform the people that more statement in the above letter is tru

The expressions of the Journal calling nessee, declared to me that he would consider the contamnation of this cause a viela "Owen county mobs," the "ficree spirit of tion of Kentucky's neutrality, and that Kentucky would have to meet 50,000 Tennessee troops in leath arry, if the camps were not osally raca'et.
On the contrary, I stated that Gov. Har

on the contary, I stated this GeV. Har-ris had told me that Tennessee had here'o-fore, and still intended to respect the neu-trality of our State; that no Tennessee sol-dier, by permission or authority, had put toot upon our soil, and that such was the strictness with which our neutrality had been observed, that at Cumberland Gap. GUN SEIZURES —The unlawful selzure of the Washington Artillery of Newport, under pelitical in fluences there, inangurated disorders of the same sort elsewhere in the State. That seizure was followed by the seizure of guns at Mayfield by States Rights men. Then followed the raid from Cairo into Ballard county, and the capture of two citizens. Then the seizure of the steamer Terry by a Lincoln gun-bear; and, on the same day, it for the, the seizure of the steamer Orr by the erew of the Terry. We have already noted the cavalry raid

of arms.

I did not say that if the Legislature depose

I did not say that of the Legislature deposed Gov. Mayoffin, it would only be accomplished when ten thousand Kentuckians had fullen, attempting to resist the usurpations of the Lincolnite Legislature;

I did say that the Union party was attentioned the conservative party, and had now become the revolutionary party of the State, and that many of its leaders desired to overturn the State Government, by deposing the Governer and usurping his auposing the Governor and usurping his au thority. I said that the division of the Legislature was such that it could not be done constitutionally, and the attempt to

ed the store facts, when the Dove stopped at Severe, six miles below Byrns', and sent a messenger there to learn the intentions of the grand face at that place.

They replied that their purpose was to search the boat for arms and manchious destined for Lincoln's camps, but no harm to the boat or crew was intended. The

The Jonanal made this letter the pretext of an attack upon me personally, and the basis of an inflammatory article, in which he attempts by false scatements and excit-ing appeals, to make the people believe that the State is about to be invaded, and they unst awake, arouse, and prepare to meet the

During the storm which has raged all ground Kentucky for months, she alone has had security and peace. This peace is being disturbed, and is about to be destroyed by the occupation of our State with Lincoin troops, and the Louisville Journal attempts to full to quiet the people with the cry that it is done to resist invasion, when there is no nower on carth, except then there is no power on earth, except the Federal Government, that dreams of

The Observer and Reporter, in a recent

The crew and passengers were kindly treated by many of the cit zens of Paducal, who expressed great regret at the occurrence, and said that the boat should be brought back but there is little hope of any such thing taking place.

The Secessionists have taken the Orr up the Tennessee river, also the following boats, to prevent their seizere by the United States Government: the Eastgroft, Sam Kirkman, and the Dunbar. The Eastman whed by Fowler, a Secessionist.

The Dunbar is owned partly by him and partly by some Union men in Padneah, who protested against her seizure.

The Sam Kirkman is partially owned in Padneah, and the captain, J. V. Throop, is a Union men, who also protested against her seizure.

The Diadem and several other boats The country is already rise with the configuration of the people at the outrages of Camp Robinson. I know nothing personally of these matters, but it is said by reliable authority that persons are being arrived. remaide authority that persons are being arrested at this encompanent for their political opinions. Some of the afficers of the camp are making speeches over the country, while political gatherings are held with blockade the Ohio river and also command the enternor for their political camp are making speeches over the country, while political gatherings are held within the camp, at which the people are entertained. camp are making speeches over the country which proved to be unsound and the political gatherings are held within the camp, at which the people are entertained with political speeches, and should be closely watched by the Federal Government.

The gun boats are doing all in their The gun boats are doing the federal Government.

The gun boats are doing all in their the people are entertained with political gatherings are held within the camp at which the people are entertained with political gatherings are held within the camp at which the people are entertained with political gatherings are held within the camp are held

The gun boats are doing all in their power, but they cannot be everywhere at the same time. Since their arrival, except the Conestoga, which is being repaired, they have been in constant service since their arrival bere.

The The Taker is still at Comparence where

maintains, has brought soldiers into the State—has closed our Southern markets, and will inevitably bring eivil war.

and will inevitably bring civil war.

The prople have been misunderstood by the Lincoln leaders of the State. Votes for neutrality have been counted votes for Lincoln. It is a sad delusion, and one that will lavolve our State in great trouble. The people have been deceived, and are about to be betrayed. All their professions, that the military encempanent is for military instruction or for resistance to invasion, are intended to calm and quiet our people military occupation is completed. till the military occupation is completed. Several weeks since, Col. Roussean pro-posed to raise his regiment in the State. I appealed to Union friends to stop it, and lid stop it, and I thought permanent But it was another fraud, it was only poned until after the August election—

postponed until after the August election—and as soon as they again got the votes of the people record after neutrality, and the Legislature elected, beyond the revocation of the people, they openly and boldy do that which they so promptly stopped before the election.

The leaders of the Union party know full well, that the object of the military lawrence in this State is to accomplish two purposes, one of them is to transport arms to East Tennesse—to arm the chizens of that section against the State of Tennessee, and at the same time bring on a conflict between the States of Kenincky and Tennessee, hepirg thereby to naite Kenincky against the South is people to tally in council, and to determine for themselves, free from prejudice, fraud and deceptions, before it is too late, whether our destiny shall be one of peace and prosperity, or one of war and rain. We should, as a State, be united, and whatever course we pursue, let us all go together. We can not agree in favor of streaming for the worth are tighting against the people of the South. Kentneky refused, in April last, to join the South in this stringgle. It was a wise decision. Now yen are called upon to join the North and to contribute men and nearly to wage this most unnatural, and the most happeless war ever waged on earth. I appeal to the people to tally in council, and to determine for themselves, free from prejudice, fraud and deceptions, before it is too late, whether our destiny shall be one of peace and prosperity, or one of war and rain. We should, as a State, be united, and whatever course we pursue, the state of the state with troops, so as to hold her in

The other of these purposes is to occupy the State with troops, so as to hold her in perfect subjugation to the government, in order that the lax may be correct and all the Sou hera markets closed against the exponation of our products, cutting off ae South from the supplies which our late has heretofore furnished them. The copie are refuence to discust and discard leir leaders. But the vall which conceals their purposes is being removed. Suspi-cion has been aroused. Truth is being brought to light, and a mighty revolution is at hand, a revolution which, by the force of public opinion, will hard from power those who have betrayed put liceonti teace, and drive the Lincoin seldiery from the State and estates Konincky to her proud State, and restore Kentucky to her proud position of neutrality, and bring all the olessings of peace.

How vain and hopeless must be the cause that depends for success upon making an intelligent people believe that the permitting the occupation of that the permitting the occupation of the State by Liucolu troops, and the turnishing of men and money to the Federal Government, is neutrality between that Government and the Confederate Government. It furnishing men and money is neutrality, then I ask what is subjection and submission? All that New England does, or is required to de, is to furnish men and money, yet we are told that Kentneky, doing the same thing, is neutral, while New England is certainly not neutral. How hopeless also must be the cause which depends for its success upon making an luteligent people believe that the making an intelligent people believe that the present military movement in this State is merely for the purpose of drilling and milit tary instruction, or to resist the invasion of the State by the South, when everybody knows that the South has no such intention, because she wants as as friends, not as enemies.

The great misfortune of the Union party has been that it put implicit confidence in the Louisville Journal. Such has been the power of that paper that it could stop at pleasure the eyes and ears of all its follow-ers. It abuses and slanders whom it pleases for nere political effect, and often without the load tense or propognition. The all anse the least cause or provocation. The offense of differing with it is sufficient provocation for the most low and vulgar abuse. Unless the tide of Abolition is checked, and Kentucky's neutrality maintained, it will soon become imprisonment, if not death to incur the disideasure of the Journal. It has alpose I will be one of its first victims. I have heretofore been upon the most friend'y terms with its editors, and have felt for them nothing but the kindest feelings, and n to this moment have never uttered of them a word of unkindness; yet because my opinions differ from the Journal, it asails my motives and attacks my character sails ray motives and attacks my character. The Journal has said a great many things in my favor in days gone by; it has complimented me greatly beyond my merits, all of which, I suppose, he will now say is uttrue. Weil, I suppose I ought not to complain until he has said as many bad things against me as he has said good things for me—that is, until he has told as many truths against me as he has told alsechoeds in my favor. When the Journal tells as nov tayor. When the Johnnal tells of truths as it has falsehoods, it will be oldest institution in the world, and not I, but everybody else will forgive it

Il its sins. I never could see the mauliness of at-Thever cend see the maintess of ac-tacking a gentleman with a newspaper when he had no newspaper to return the tight with. A fight between gentlemen, in order to be honorable, should be lair and equal; and I therefore heartily approve of one editor abusing another, because it is always deserved on both sides, and because it is a fair night. But I do object to an edi-for abusing a private citizen without cause, because it is both unjust and un-

The Journal says of me among other things of like character:
"Every drop of blood in his veins contains treason enough to make a regiment

of traitors. The Journal is so given to calumny and detraction that slander accumulates upon his tongue like water in a mill-dam.— When the flood-rate is let down it catches as millers say, a head, and makes ready for the first ensumer. It is just so with the Journal. It, by some accident, his floodgate of slander is shut for awhile, the next

customer gets a deluge of filth.

customer gets a deluge of filth.

of abuse as he himself is, did not happen to one along when I did.

But if my blood is so tainted with trea-

son by being a neutrality man, what must be the condition of the blood of a secession-ist. The blood of a man is not of his own creating, but it is natural to him, and its ualities are inherited. I am informed that he editor of the Journal has only two children-both boys and both secessionists and one of them a gallant soldier in the Confederate army. I would like to know where these boys get this traiterous blood from. They come by it honestly—they got it from their father and it was the best blood in him. But I do think the Journal ought to cleanse its own household before it begins on other people—and I do hope the Journal, when it begins to hang people for treason, it will show its heroic patriotism for treason, it will show its heroic parnotism and justice by hanging his own sons first. The Journal, of a recent issue, accuses me of having been bought by the secessionists, by a fine horse, which he says was given me. The truth is this: A friend of mine loaned me a horse to ride to Virginia, which proved to be unsound and of little value.

the following extract from the Bostou Gazztte as a proof of the charge:

George D. Prentice, of the Louisville Jour-nal, was born in Prestou, Connecticut, in 1801, and graduated at Brown University in 1823.— Our boston merchants have given recently sub-stantial proof of their appreciation of his nanty course, and we trust others will do like-wise.—[Boston Gazette.

county—and on their way to the Sonthern market—have been stopped; the drivers, the drivers of th

Bu Telegraph.

I dismiss these most personal matters and resume the subject which was the object of this communication, which was simply to contradict the false statement of the Journal, made in reference to myself and to arouse, as far as I could, my followitions to account of the descriptions.

cace and happiness of her people, real question which Kentucky has to do

s this: will she remain nemarks has folceing ricidal war now raging between the South and the North, or will she John the war or he part of the North? You need not call is be the part of the Governmen. The issue

he North and the South, in which the peo-

all go together. We cannot agree in favor of secession. We cannot agree in favor of submission to the North—but we ought to agree in favor of non-rality. We bud no hand in bringing this war on, and I say let Kentucky take no part in lighting it

Missouri Affairs.

et friends and acquain ances in St. Louis, is among those who died from their

In confirmation of previous reports, we

sedalia, - Some seven thousand are at Bo-

livar, sevenal thousand more at and near Lebanoz, and the remainder similarly divi-ded and foraging over an extensive section of the State. The enemy is believed to be continually in receipt of material assis-

tauce, and in expectancy of much more.

n form of wagons, tents, munitions, &com Tennessee and Arkansas.

INOUEST No. 304,-Held at the canal, be

Another Confederate Privateer.

River Fulling at Cincinnati.

Special Notices,

A Blue Scalp and Withered Hair

Are the consequences of using dyes containing NI

trade of Silver. Bear this in mind, and remembe

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the first Analytic Chemist in America, and is cer-tified under his hand to be free from deleterious

ngredients, as well as a splendid due, instanta

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ald heads of natural color and beauty.

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comb etc, having been recently purchased at very
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Sign of the American Fize.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE,

VALUABLE property in the city of Chicago, III.
for iteal Es ate in the South.
JAS. B. BURKS.
au21 dtf Near Louisville, Ky.

WOOLEN

aple dly&wly 2dpst

FINE

Kentucky Jeans,

ople of the South.

Yesterday Noon's Dispatches.

citizens to a sense of the dauger which is impending. This is indeed a great crisis in the bistory of Kennucky, and upon her action in the next few days depends the M'CLELLAN'S PLANS DEFEATED

Disappearance of Mrs. Faulkner

Skirmish Near Washington.

Southern Battery Breaks Up a Union Camp.

Its Proximity to Union Fortifications.

13,000 Confederates at Leesburg.

THE K. G. C.'S PLANS!

Anticipated Attack on the N Y. Daily News.

out.
These are my honest convictions, and I have maintained them boldly and fearless ly, and I intend to continue to do so until Kentucky's neutrality is established, or a am stopped by the head of violence or op pression. ROGER W. HANSON. Confederate Flag in the British Indies.

[Special to the N. V. Tribune.] Gen. McClellan's Plau Defeated. The Republican papers of St. Lonis, have Washington, Aug. 26.—Through the gency of some traitors, the plan of Gen. no definite news of affairs ln Missouri. The agency of some traitors, the plan of Gen. McClellan for making a reconnoisance in following is from their Rolla corresponwhich might have resulted in entillery, which might have resulted in entilled in the rebels from this side of Fairfax, was betrayed to the enemy, hence their sudden They also report that Co!, Mitchell, Cap! Cavender, Lieutenants Morton and McDu-gal, were in the hospital when they left,

awaiting an opportunity to be taken to Rollnin ambulaces. They are doing well and recovering gradually but surely from their wounds. Doctors Heaussier, Frank-The Tribune's Edition of the K. G. C.'s Plans.

Letters from East Tennessee speak of a in, Meleber, and Smith, all helonging to the Ucited States forces, were busy attend-ing the wounded. The number of United States wounded in the bospital was about 400, of whom 40 to 50 died during the first growing Rebel force at Camp Boone, near Clarksville, the head quarters of the K. G. C.'s. Their plan is after geting 10,000 men C.s. Their plan is lifter getting 10,000 mento lay the country waste from Cumberland Gay through East Tennessee and Kentucky, to the Ohio river, and along that to Fennsylvania, the whole force not to move together, but divided into small marauding parties. An attack on Thompkinsville, Tennessee, being apprehended recently, Col. Dorris collected nearly two thousand Unionists, secured State arms for them, and awaited the rebels. They disapthen, and awaited the rebels. two days after the battle. Lientenant Holdfield, of the Third Regiment, a man nuch esteemed among a numerous circle thom, and awaited the rebels. They diseppointed him. Many of the Tennessee 1st regiment, who won laurels in Mexico under Col. Campbell, are joining the Union learn that the main body of McCullough's army, having been extensively reinforced, now amounts to about forty thousand men, and is gradually moving towards Jegerson City. The advanced guard of about eight bundred, probably under Gen. Itaius, is at

Maj. Geu. Hunter leaves for Chleago tomorrow.
The President to-day directed that a Brigadier General's commission be issued to Danlel E. Siekles.

A Skirmish Near Washington. A skirmish occurred between some fifty pleket Gnards of the New York Thirty-Seventh and the Second Michigan and a party of Rebels. A trivate of the Thirty-Seventh was killed and two of the Rebels, and one at least wounded

ow Elm Tree Garden, on the 27th inst., yer the body of Issiah B. Hopwood, aged Disappearance of Mis. Faulkner. Mrs. Fankher was at her husband's house, near Harper's Ferry, before his ar-rest, and made profuse others of hospitality to tien. Banks' officers, and soon after sudine years, son of George B. Hopwood, on orthind avenue. Verdict: "Came to his death on Saturday, the 28th inst., from accidental drowning in the canal, at the place above named.

J. M. BUCHANAN, Coroner. lenly disappeared.

A Confederate Battery in Shelling Distance of Union Fortifications Notwithstanding statements that the Rebels had retreated from before the Union Boston, Ang. 27.—Arrived, the schooner Arr cola Herrak from Ellsworthe, Me., on the 24th inst., at 7.30 p. m. When twenty miles north of Caje Ann she was overhanded by the privateer schooner Frelly, of Charleston, S. C. The Freely, not wishing anything we had, let us 29, but wished to be reported in Boston. The Freely is a clipper of 140 tons and had about 40 men. lines on the south of the Polomic on the Virginia side, we are led to believe that the contrary is the fact. On Sunday, the 25th N. Y. Regiment, Col. Kerrigau, encamped uear Ball's cross road, was ordered to occury a position on a hill left of their camp. They had no sooner done so than the enemy, who had a battery within range, fired fifteen shells into the new camp, causing them to take a new position. It was subsequently ascertained that the Rebel battery coasisted of uine gaus of large and improved calbre, and can reach the fortifications on the Union side.

It is estimated that the Rebels at Leeslarge shows the force is propositional. CINCINNATI, Aug. 27, M.—River fallen 15 inches. There is new 15 feet in the channel. Weather cloudy in part. Ther-

barg, where the force is now estimated at 13,000, have taken two of the engines from the Londoun and Hampshire Railroad, to be used on that line.

[Special to the New York Times.] Additional Appointments on Gener-al McClellan's Staff.

Gen. McClellan has added to his staff lilehard B. Irvin, with the rank of Captain; Captain Thos. T. Gault, of St. Louis, with the rank of Colonel. Colonel Gault is a graduate of West Point.

Hon. E. Ward, who has remained in this city since adjournment of Congress, leaves for the West to-morrow.

Anticipated Attack on the Daily

seous in its operation, and perfect in its results.

Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, No. 6 As-News. New York, Ang. 27.—The proprietors of the Daily News, fearing an attack on their establishment, yesterday applied to the Police Superintendent for protection. A force of 400 police was held in reserve at plied by all Hair Dressers. au5 d&wim
TAKE IT IN TIME.—The season is just at aand when the hair falls off, owing to the extreme heat of summer, and if timely the lower station, but their services had not been called into requisition. It is understood that 40 men, armed with revolvers were retained by the News proprietors to meet any emergency. precaution is used much trouble may be avoided. A most excellent remedy will be found in Gilbert's Mountain Hair Restoraire, which will not only prevent the falling of the hair but will reproduce hair on

A Confederate Flag in the British Indies. By an arrival from Antigua, in the Brit by an arrival from Antigua, in the Inti-ish Indies, we learn a demonstration took place there recently, in consequence of the hoisting of a Confederate flag from the building of the consignces of a Southern vessel. The American captains in port in-sisted upon its being hauled down, and the people responded by tearing it in pieces.

Further by the Washington. NEW YORK, Aug. 26.—The following is a copy of the news by the City of Washing-

on:
The English papers are dally engrossed The Blockade not Reported Ineffec-

tive.
The London Grobe denies the anthority The London Grobe denies the anthority of the statement that Admiral Milue has reported the blockade of the Southern ports ineffective, and says that no general report of the subject has been officially received.

The Loudon Times in an editorial shows the enormous firancial difficulties which the Washington Government will have to encounter. HAVING RECONSTRUCT ED my Mill, and alced new machinery for making

MILLS (which is now being worn so extensively in the South and West). I am now prepared to furnish an article of superior quality, which I will encounter.
The Great Eastern, from Quebec, arrived off Hollyhead on the 15th. FREE FROM GREASE and made of

The London Times on U.S. Finance. The London Times' city article expatiates on the financial difficulties accumulating against the American Government, and says that the most exmest wish of the friends of America must be that the difficulties thus in sight may accumulate with sufficient rapidity to bring the Northand South to reason.

A Flag of Truce Detained. FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 26.—A flag of truce arrived from Noriolk this morning with three ladies and a number of prisoners captured by Confederate privateers.—As the object for sending the flag of truce at this time was deemed rather inquisitive, Gen. Wood decided to retain the flag until to-morrow. It is high time an end was put to the constant intrusion to obtain information. Whenever they think any important movement is on they think any important movement is on foot, they are sure to be on hand with

Difficulty in Kentucky. CINCINNATI, Aug. 26.—On Sunday P. M. a Union man named Moore was killed, and another named Neil mortally wounded by a gang of five Secessionists at Shotwell's toll gate, Ky., seven miles from Covington. Both men were stabbed in the back. A party of Union men have gone in pursuit of the murderers, who have fled towards the Tennessee line. Defeat of Col. Tyler on the Kana-

Wha.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 27—Advices from the Kanawha state that Col. Tyler's forces were surrounded and badly defeated by the Rebels, under Floyd, early yesterday morning, at Summerville. We have no particulars.

Latest News on Fourth Page.

Musselman & Son. TOBACCO MANUFACTURERS,

NATIONAL HOTEL,



T. A. HARROW, Proprietor.

Corner of Main and Fourth Streets,

LOUISVILLE, EY. THE WATTONAL HOTEL IS STRUKTED IN THE VERY CENTER OF THE BUSINESS PART OF the oils companied to the Britand, Telegrap, and Express Offices, the Banks, Post-Office, and

TERMS, \$150 PERDAY.

DRUMS

OF LOUISVILLE MANUFACTURE!

J. MASON & CO.,

497 MAIN STREET, BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH, THIRD DOOR ABOVE NATIONAL HOTEL.



INTUCKY. FRESA IMPORTATION

DRY GOODS. THE undersioned are in receipt of a fresh stock of FALL AND WINTER DRY GOOD, which they are selling EXCLUSIVELY FOR CASH, atlow faures.

They respectfully lovite merchants visiting this market to call and examine their stock before buying.

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Fine Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

WE have one of the largest streks of Fine Clothing and Furnishing Goods in the countinent for sale for cash.

STROULE & MANDEVILLE,

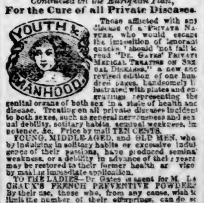
12: Corner of Main and 4th st., Louisville,

FRUIT JARS! Hartell's Patent Fruit Jars, Glass

Tops.
Willoughby's Patent Fruit Jars, Tin Tops. Newman's Patent Fruit Jars, Earthenware. Kentucky Glass Works, Jars, Cork S:oppers.

WE have on hand a very large stock of the above JARS, to which we would call the attention of all pers us who intend to preserve fresh Fruit as we are determined to sell them off at prices to suit the times. As all of them have been tried successfully essecially the first mentioned for which we are the exculve agents), comment is unnocessary. All orders addressed to us shall receive our prompt ittention. WALTEN & BARRET. [elddim 486 Main street Loniville, Ry.

LOUISVILLE Private Medical Dispensary Conducted on the Muropean Plan, For the Cure of all Private Discases.



CRACK'S PRENCH PREVENTIVE FOWDER,
By their use, those whe, from any cause, wish to
limit the number of their offerprises, can do so
without danger to braith or constitution. Price
by mail, 32 and two postage stamps.
Also for MAD, CAPRAC'S FEMALE MONTHLY
PILLE—A nafe and effectual remedy for irregularties, Obstructions, 20. Price, by mail, 31 and >s
postage stamp.
CAUTION:—Those Pilm should not be taken dr.
chaptage.

CAUTION:—These fruit should not be tared of chig zaromasor, as they are sure to produce as a sure as they are sure to produce as thome, we will, on the receipt of a brief statement of their case, soud a sist of such questions se we would ask on a personal interview, and on receipt of the list filled out, we will forward undefine a particularly adapted to the case, free from damage or observation, to any part of the occurry, with fell directions for use.

Consultation may be held from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. (or Sunday from 8 to 11 A. M.) at the office. North seat corner of Third and harriest rosts. Hivse entrance on Third street, Louisville My.

By The above business will hereafter be conducted under the name and style of DK. M. G. MILLER & CO., to whom all orders and others should be addressed. Dr. GATES can, as herefolies, be considered and the control of the saces on which his book treate.

By Secrecylariolable! Don't forgether same an place. Address

TERMS OF BOARD: Board per day.

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Children and servants
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Miscellancous.

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LOUISVILLE, EY. TURNIP SEED. WHITE FLAT DUTCH, Purple of Red To Large White Globe, Large White World Purple-Top Ruta Baya, and Wlater Turni -growth of 1861. PHKIN, WIAND & CO.

CIDER MILLS AND WINE PRESSYS.
For sa'e by PITKIN, WIA: D & CO WHEAT FANS. THE celebrated Climax Fun-Chaffe and co-

Bamborough Fan; Woster de, TRABUE & LUCUS.

NASHVILLE.....TENNESSEE. No. 73 Public Square, near Clay Horel, Reference at Na hadia | Reference at Lovinnus.

W. S. Eskin & Co.,
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H. & B. Douglas,
John Merrow & Sen.,
auß flore,
Warren & Co.,
Warren & Co.,
Warren & Co., LOUIS JEFFERSON,

(Formerly in the Store of R I, Talbot & Co) Druggist and Apothecary, Southwest Corner of Market and Seventh streets

LOUISVILLE, KY. Haylog recently purchased from Dr. I in Sarpin's His Stock and Fixlares, and noting Characteristic House, Purchased House, Sarpin House, Characteristic Ho

HAVING sold my stock of Drum. Medicines, pleasure recommendant blin to the pareon set at my flenis, as they will find him to be a considering the set of the pareon of the

WANTED TO EXCHANGE, One hundred three year old Mules, Real Festie, and Real better Notes (the City of Luis ply to John Burke, near this nity (1944) and James B. EURAS

And Old Mercurial Discuss, Serefula, Vicirs and Humors, Impurity of the Blood, Venereal Infection, Skin Diseases, Rhesman tism, dec., dec., entirely Removed by Means of a new Medicated Funityation Bath,



Important to Females!

One department of our Dissensary is aportany devoted to the treatment of the Diseases of Familias. Three fourths of the mertality among American women is exactly a possibly among American women is exactly a possibly and Diseases of the Womb, realected from a false decides. Those as filterly with the above, or any other diseases are respectfully invited to consult us. Two of classical charge personally or by letter, and no case with a taken under irea ments urless we are satisfied to may be cured or at least greatly releved.

Dr. Gatan's Passyravia—A new article for either sex, avanced upon physichotical and chemical priciples, by which the number of offsning may be limited or increased at pleasure. Its use busing in accordance with raw at laws, requires the stollar ion of no principle of health or unorative Pull directions accompany its also, a wore by the inventor, critilled "The Physichogy of Gaswrations, or the Secret of Limits for increasing the Offsning at Will," illustrated by cight be entitled to a possible of the control of the contr

i the office. Fail. Price Five Downsary.
Apoly to or address
GALFN'S HEAD DISPENSARY.
Lichtville, 7y. 15 Office—No. 314 Fifth street, between Plante and Jefferson.

DISSOLUTION. Tile coparinerable heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of JACK & BRIVILIER, is this day dissolved John & Jack having purchased the entire leterest to the stack having purchased the entire leterest to the stack and wrets, is authorized to bettle like pursues this pursons of the firm for the purpose Louisville, Aug. 14, 1821. LDW. W. JACK.

NOTICE.

THE understand will continue the WHILE SALE GROCERY AND COMMISSION BUSI-NESS at the old stand, No. 229 Main street, between Third and Fourth.

Louisville, Aug 14th, 1841.

auto du SPLIT-BOTTOM CHAIRS.

We are Agents for the sale of KENTUCKY PENITENTIARY Spit. Lectumed Chairs and have in store for ear a large lot of all slage.

A. L. ELIOTWELL SON.

Tearing up the Nashville Railroadthe Directors Implicated.

The most flagrant ontrage yet commit ted upon the rights of our citizens was the Mr. Guthrie, President of the road, answer? The Frankfort Yaoman, of yes.erday, has information that the rold was tora up hy order of the directors. We have received the following letter from Franklin, detailing the attair:

Franklin, detailing the affair:

FRANKLIN, KI., Aug. 25.

Editors Linesaille Courier: Yesterday morning, quite early, a construction train passed our town and proceeded to the "Bag Fill," over Sharp's Branch. In an hour or two news came here that the hands were tearing up the track and loading the iron, the, etc., upon the train. The idea struck to people here that this was an infringement upon the rights of Simpson county, and in a few minutes the critizens, except the "Union men with Northern sympathies," were a unit in a fixed determination not to suffer it. They accordingly proceeded to the rashroad, tore up one rail, placed a log across the track and sent a need a log across the track and sent a reputation to the intruders to desist. They loaded the train, however, and started on their return trip. When they arrived at Frank in they met as determined a set of men as ever assembled to assert and maintain their rights. These ordered the conductor of the train to return, lay down the road, and place it as nearly in the condition in which he found it as possible. He sid so, and the people quietly dispersed to their respective homes, feeling The trace is detained for further considerations. We are in considerations. We are in considerations. We are in considerations. We shall not the origin. and in view. We say to all whom it may concern "monitic careaut."

ANOTHER VICTORY BY THE CONFEDER-AMES IN WESTERS VIRGINIA -A SHIRD & V dispatch from Cincinnati yesterday anneunced a signal victory by the Rebei forces under Gen. Flord, over Col. Tyler's division, in Western Virginia. Tyler formed the middle division of Gen. McClellan's army of 25,000, and had some 5,000 under him. He was on his way to Gauley river, to form a junction with Gen. Cox, who had ascended the Kanawaha to a point beyond Ganley Bridge The point at which Floyd cut Tyler off was North of the river, at Summerville. The force of Gen. Roscerans is still further North, at Clarksburg, on the Parkersburg railroad. The following force is under General Roscerans, who is new threatened by Generals Lee and Loring:

The force under Gen. Rosceraus, in Western Virginia, is about 20,000 men.— The force is well organized in brigades, un-The force is well organized in prigades, under Benham, Cox, and Reynolds, and although necessarily scattered, in order to protect every point around Cheat River pass, telegraphic communication with Carksburg is so excellent that a strong army can be concentrated at any given place in a short time. Two companies of the 4th U.S. Artillery—Company G. Capt. Howe, 84 men, and Company E. Capt. Howard, 125 men—have been sent forward to Gen. Roseerans, from the Newcort (Kv.) to Gen. Rosecrans, from the Newport (Ky. Barracks. They have full batteries, equip ments, and everything complete.

The following gentlemen were last night appointed sub-Committees by the States Rights Club. They are requested to meet at Concert Hall, this morning, at 10 o'clock:

Firs: Ward-S. W. Robertson, Dr. A. Urban, T. E. C. Brinley. Tenth Ward-Wm. Gray

Second Ward-Dr. Keller, -- Enox, John Friddle. Third Ward-F. W. Welman, Capt. Rickctis, T. T. Summers.

Fourth Ward-Dr. M. Piles, J.J. Porter, J. Fifth Ward-C. C. Porter, O. F. Stinman, Charles Magraw.

Sixth Ward-S. D. Johnson, E. S. Fow ler, Win. H. Crntcher. Seventh Ward-Wm. Allen, Wm. M.

Brown, John Hamsley. Eighth Ward-C. M. Talmadge, N. W.

Sp.rks, Wm. J. Lewis, Ninth Ward-Daniel McCullough, Jas

Gereuch, P ver Sheet.

Southern augus Meeting Last Night. There was a large and out ansiestic meeting at the Southern Rights club last night. Able addresses were delivered by Eugene Underwood, Esq., of this city, and Mr. Smith, of Alabam 1. The utmost euthusiasm prevailed. The meeting adjourned

with three cheers for Alabama, TROOPS IN THE INTERIOR. - It is rumored in the Southern part of the State that Rousseau's troops are soon to be encamped at Muldrough's Hill. From the indications about Elizabethtown, Camp Vallandigham, and along the route, the General will doubtless receive a warm Kentucky

RECEMOND, August 23, 1861.-Congress has deferred its adjournment till Wednesday next.

Major Robert Wheat, of Louisiana, ha

been promoted to a Coloneley for gallant and meritorious services at Manassas.

A Riot—One Man Killed and Others
Seriously Wounded.

A horse race took place North of this
eity last Soturday, and a disgraceful and
bloody fight took place, in which Morris
Shnaick received a blow on the bead from
a club, which cansed his death that night,
and three or four others were seriously, it
not fally injured.

not fatally injured. As near as we can learn, the fight com-conced between some Irishmen and two or

three lawless builles, from different parts of the county, and in a short time it he came general, and clubs and stones were We have been told that the Shanicks, who suffered severely in the fight, had been in town trading, and had started home. As

they were passing the grog-shop on the prairie, North of town, they found their father in some difficulty, and in attempting to extricate him from it and get him away, they were fallen upon by the mob. who cried. "Clean ont the Irish." In justice to the Shuzlek family, we must say that a more cracerly, well-behaved set of men are not to be foun in the county, and by all those who have nad dealings with them they have been regarded as honorable. they have been regarded as honorable,

they have been regarded as non-state high-minded men.

The citizens of Monmonth deprecate and severely condemn the disgraceful proceedings of last Saturday, and are in no way responsible for them. Those engaged in it, with the exception of a very few, were from distant parts of the county.

Since the above was in type, we learn that Sam Merrifield and John Hall, Jr., have been committed as accessories to the murder of Shunick.—[Monmouth (III.) Review. Ang. 23.

LATER FROM ARIZONA.

Particulars of the Capture of Fort Fillmore. The Meslila Times, of the 28th ult., furnishes the following interesting particulars of the capture of Fort Fillmore and

arrander of the Federal troops: partial destruction of the Nashville Railroad Saurday, in Simpson county, Ky,
near the Tennessee line, by the regular
employees of the road. We made brief
allusion to it in the Courier at the time,
but no explanation of the mysterious affair has been vonchasticed by any one. Can
Mr. Guthrie. President of the road, anree under his command was some 300

> On the night of the 24th, a position had been taken by the Confederate troops, within six hundred yards of Fort Fillmere, and siekes were placed out and every precaution taken to starm the fort by surprise the next morning at daybreak. The plan would have been a complete success, but for the describen of a picket, who went into the fort and gave the darm. The fort was alive in a few minutes, and it was evident the surprise was a failure.
>
> The Concederate force then moved across the river, and at daylight rook the town of Santo Thomas. Two companies of U.S.

Santo Thomas. Two companies of U. S. troops had been stationed there, but the Clothing, provisions, ammunition and snip-plies were left beatad in considerable quantities. Eight prisoners were taken, disarmed and then discharged, after being sworn not to fight against the Confederacy Col. Baylor telling them that he would rather fight them than feed them.

About 10 o'clock the Confederate force entered Mesida, and were received with every manifestation of joy by the citizens. Vivas and hurras rang them welcome from every point. Preparations were immedi-ately made to receive an attack from the . 8. troops, and the citizene offered all the forage and supplies they had at their

BATTLE OF MESILLA.—The United States troops were reported crossing the river about noon of the 25th. About 5 o'clock, the clouds of dust indicated the enemy were advancing for an attack towards the sauthern part of the city. The whole force was moved to that point, and every preparation made to give them the warmest of receptions. Several of the principal. est of receptions. Several of the princi-pal streets of Meellla converge at the southern end of the town, the houses forming an angle, and they are quite sea:tered; old corials, and the proximity of the cornfiel is make the position a very advanta-geous one for detense. The companies were stationed on the tops of the adob houses and behind the corrals. Captain Coopwood's company was mounted. The ins posted themselves on the top o

citizens posted themselves on the top of the houses on the principal streets, prepared to render assistance.

The enemy advanced to within 500 yards of our position and halted, and formed in line of battle, with two howitzers in the center and the infantry, and with a sayalry the whole torce and the within the contraction. on the wings cavalry, the whole force appearing to be about 500 men. A fing of trace was then sent to our position, with the modest demand to surrender the town unconditionally; the reply was, "that if they wished the town to come and take it." They unmasked their gnns, and cam-menced thing bombs and grape into a town crowded with women and children, without having, in accordance with an invariable rule of civilized warfare, given notice to remove the women and children to a place of safety. Several she is w re thrown in different parts of the town, fortwentely without doing any lujury to a single individual. Two companies were ordered to take their position on the top of the houses in the main plaza. The first

of the houses in the main plazi. The dist shell thrown struck on the top of a building, on which was stationed a portion of Captain Teele's company, and exploded.

After firing a couple of rounds of grape at the more advanced position of our force, the cavalry of the enemy made a charge, and had advanced to within three hundred yards of a corral, behind which Capt. Hardeman's company were stationed. From torty to slaty shots were fired by this company, killing four and wounding four of the enemy, throwing them into confusion, and finally into retreat, their efficers vainly trying to rally them. The order was given to charge four times to no purpose, and they retried in confusion, purpose, and they retired in confusion, carrying with them the dead and wound

Capt. Coopwood's company had been containally employed in deploying among the houses and corrals, first appearing mounted and then on foot, and appearing in many different directions. This and other movements, and the appearance of men both far and near, at many different points, succeeded in deceiving the enemy as to our real force. They were disheartened by their ill success in the charge, and as night was falling they drew off them force, in good order, in the direction of Fort Fulmore.

EVACUATION OF FORF FILLMORE.—At 1 o'clock on the narring of the 27th, Major Lynde eva mated Fort Fillmore with all his command, previously destroying much valuable property and munitions of war. The solders destroyed much of their com-The seiders destroyed much of their company properly, muskets, clothing, a black-smith moop, bakery, and one of the Quartermester's storerooms had been completely urued down. The majority of the buildings were untipired, and can be limited by the Confederate forces. The hospital stores, medicine, and furniture were most completely broke up, and nearly all the arms and a large quantity of animunition were destroyed. A great deal of valuable commissary stores and other property were unharited, to the amount of several thousing dollars.

The Remeax.—The United States troops retreated in the direction of Fort Staunton, and were seen by our Fort's immediately

and were seen by our groups immediate after daylight, eight or ter rolles east Los Cruces, in the mean that. The whole command of Confederate troops were or dered in pursuit, and crowder on in full chase after the fagitives. The read lay over the table lands age in one table to less in the Organes chain, by way of San Angustine Springs, over a route where there was no water, and the day was excessively same.

Some six or seven police on this side of the point of closing the case, efficer Radebugh discovered that there was something very peculiar about it.

When ordered to pull it off, Kelly turned pale, and cartridge boxes. The six made! The shirt was filled with policet point of springs was a succession of the point of falling. The discovery was made! The shirt was filled with policet on the inside, which were scaled up These were opened and found to contain an immerse number of letters from the South-pared, and the greater portion of the inside, which were scaled up These were opened and found to contain an immerse number of letters from the South-pared, and the greater portion of the inside, which were scaled up These were opened and found to contain an immerse number of letters from the South-pared, and the greater portion of the inside were opened and found to contain an immerse number of letters from the South-pared pared to pull it off, kelly surged pale, and called for water, being on the point of closing the case, efficient Radebugh discovered that there was something very peculiar about it.

When ordered to pull it off, kelly surged pale, and called for water, being on the point of closing the case, efficient Radebugh discovered that there was something very predict of pull it off, kelly surged pale, and called for water, being on the point of closing the case, efficient Radebugh discovered that there was something very predict of pull it off, kelly surged pale, and called for water, being on the very predict of pull it off, kelly surged pale, and called for water, being on the very predict of pull it off, kelly surged pale, and called for water, being on the point of closing the case, efficient Radebugh discovered that there was something very predict of pull it off, kelly surged pale, and called for water, being on the point of closing the case, efficient Radebugh discovered that there was something very predict of pull it off, kelly surged pale, and called for water, being on the pull it off, kelly surg Some six or seven miles on this side of the Son Augustine Springs, stragglers of the U.S. innerry were overtaker, and the way to the Springs had the appearance of a complete rout. Guns were strung along the road, and cartridge toxes. The six miles to the Springs was a succession of charges: men were taken prisoners and disarraed in equads; the artiflery was captured, and the greater portion of the infantry were taken before the main command was reached.

mand was reached. THE SURRENDER.

Major Lyude was encamped near the San Augustine Springs, and had still some four hundred men with h m, who formed Augustine Springs, and had still some four hundred men with h m, who formed in battle array on the appearance of the Confederate troops. Advance was made to charge on them by our troops, and they had reached within three hundred yards, with cager spirits for the fray, when a flag of trace was roised by the United States column, destring to know on what conditions our commander would receive a surrender—the same terms they had endeavoied to dictate to the Confede a efforce. This was sought ob tro flie db, the United States commander, which request was refused, further than that they would be allowed two hours to remore their women and children to a place of safety. The United States commander finally agreed to an unconditional surrender.

der.
In brief, during this day, eleven compa-nies of United States regular troops, mounted and foot, mustering seven hin-dred effective men, surrendered to two hundred and eighty Confederates four pieces

Important from Mexico.

The following extracts from a late Mexican paper give some luteresting items of the state of affairs in that unhappy country:

On Sunday, the 2d inst., the inhabitant of Mexico were thrown into a state of cut siderable agitation by the announcement that Don Melchier Ocampo, a distinguish-ed citizen, and one of the leading members of the Puro party, had been seized at Ar-royezarco by Cagigas, a Spanish desperado in the service of the clergy under Marquez. During the same day, the report reached here that Don Francisco Schiatino, a well known citizen of Mexico, and two compan-ions, had been setzed in a like monner at the village of San Jeaquin, by the troops of Galvez, another officer of Marquez. These reports at first created no special fear for the lives of the captured, for it was believed that, monster as Marquez is, he would not take the lives of his priconers for fear of thereby exciting the Government to retaliate by putting to death his associates who are now in the prisons of this capital. Messengers were sent out, and offers were received from the captor of Senor Schinfino that on the payment of \$30,000 and 300 rifles he would be set at history, and home were entertained that liberry, and hopes were entertained that the clergy chlefs in both cases only sought to fill their pockets by receiving large ran-

to fill their pockets by receiving large ransoms for their prisoners.
On the morning of Thesday the delusion
was dispelled by the arrival of positive advices that Zuloaga had put to death Senor
Ocampo, after submitting him to every inaginable indignity. After detaining him a
prisoner for two days, and insulting him by
taunts, juers, and scolls—spirting in his
face, kicking, beating, &c.—he was taken
out and half killed by shots, and then hung
up to terminate an account that must, have up to terminate an agony that must have been all the human power could endure.— The arrival of this melanchely news in Mexico produced an Intense excitement.—
All business was forgotten in the palace.
The members of Congress grew eloquent, and their recent creation, the "Tribunal de Salud Publica," demanded new anthorization to do what they were already empowered to perform; the diplomatic corps. cred to perform; the diplomatic corps speedily assembled, and, not understanding exactly what business they had to mix up in the movements of the moment, did not make a written protest, but called in a body on President Juarez, whose ready-made answer of "respect for the laws," &c., put them at rest; guards were doubled at points where political prisoners were confined; mobs gathered in the streets; everybody had a revolver, and "blood," "blood," was the burden of conversation. A large sum has already been paid for the ransom of Senor Schafino, but until now he has not been set at liberty, and the exciting events which have followed have completely overshadowed tadividual cases of robbery and murder.

These proceedings are but the beginning of our tale. In consequence of these the principal military men of the Government came forward. Gen. Don Sintos Degolludo was first in the field, and with a division of men marched toward Telnen lu pursuit of the enemy. While reconnoitering with a small party, on the 16th, he was surprised. small party, on the 16th, he was surprised by Galvez in a barranea near the Llanos de Sidazar, and his acty entirely cut to preses and dispersed and re himself killed.

Gen. Ortega, in the meantime, had left this and gone in pursuit of Marquez, who had marched by the Llanos de Apam toward Puebla. Manquez fied before Gen. Ortega, and from the 14th to the 23d the pursuit was hotly maintained, and the division from Queretaro, under command of Gen. Arteaga, and another division from here, under command of Gen Valle, were ordered in different directions to intercept Marquez, and force him to an action. Gen. Marquez, and force him to an action. Gen. Valle took the road of the unfortunate Degollado, and shared the same fate. On the 231, Marquez, Galvez, and others, fell upon him near the L'anos de Salazar, cut his fere : to pieces, and took him and his efficers

named military commander of the city, Gen. Urago his second, and Juan Jose Baz livered up to Marquez and his minlons, although they were not made until the city was thrown into the greatest state of excitement, on the 25th, by an attack of some four hundred of Marquez's cavalry, who, entering by San Cesme, came up to near San Fernando. They were repulsed with the loss of several of their number, among them a Spanard, supposed to be their leader.

Gen. Ortega, after pursuing Marquez to fense of Memoris and the Mississippi river, Matamorus Iznear, then to Cnautla, then to Coernavaca, and until the defeat of Gen. Valle, arrived here on the 25th, and is now making his plans to move on against his enemy, who has retired toward Sin Christobal. Marquez and his companions have some 4,000 men now together, and gainst these the Gov. rument will probably be able to send a large force.

The Philadelphia Arrest for Treason

In addition to the facts stated elsewhere, in connection with the arrest of Carson, Pegram, and Kelly, the Iuquirer says: Carson, who is evidently a wealthy man, had his will sealed up, in his bag. It was broken open and the truth established that

he owned property ln Virginla, Next their person were ordered to be searched. Carson was taken into a private room and the roughly examined. A number of passes were found on him, signed by hebel officers, allowing him to pass the Rebel army, but forbidding his visiting any of their camps. These, he said, were obof their camps. These, he said, were obtained to enable him to see after his prop-

erry.
Pegram next underwent an examination, but nothing was found upon him. Kelly was next called in. His cuter garments contained nothing except a copy of a Rich-mond paper, dated the 17th. When strip-ped of all but his shirt, and the Mayer was

some from seer in the Reter from the South— some from seer in the Reter from to their friends in Baltimore—others to men in New York, and a number for Enrope. In addition to this there were various bills of sale, dated at Richmond, for pork and other articles, and large packages of money, principally in notes on lauks of the Confederate States. All of these articles Confederate States. All of these articles were done up in neat packages and closely pressed. The weight of this new style malpouch was tremendous, almost enough, and appears to impede locomotion. one would suppose, to impede locomotion. Kelly was dumbfounded at the discovery

The New York Herald of Saturday has the following in reference to the capturing of two unarmed men and robbing them of their money:

THE RECENT ARREST OF REBEL AGENTS THE RECENT ARREST OF REBEL AGENTS —\$170,000 IN GOLD AND STOCKS FOUND IN THEIR TRUNKS—THEY ARE SENT TO FORT LAFAYETTE.—The Re sel agents whose arrest was noticed in the Herald of yesterday prove to be Mr. John Garnett Guthric, of Petersburg, Va., and Mr. George M.les, of Richmond, Va. The former gentleman was taken at the Fifth Avenne Hotel, the latter at the Metropolitan. They had in their that Sum Kerrifield and John Hall, Jr., the former pentlomates as accessories to the mounted fill, plant then at the Fifth Avenne Hotel, the latter when the mounted fill, plant then at the Fifth Avenne Hotel, the latter when the mounted fill, plant the material and compared to the move for the store of the store of

a 3

River Intelligence.

LOUISVILLE.

WEDNESDAY MOUNING....AUGUST 28

BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY. For Particulars see Steimboat Advertisements.

MAJOR ANDERSON, Cincinnall, MASONIC GEM, Bates, Evansyalle, DOVE, Sander, Ky, river, GREY EAGLE, Denaity, Hemterson, LINDEN, Harton, Pitts. ARRIVALS August 27 Superior Cin:
Diligent, Troy:
Masonic Gem, OwensbernGroy Lagle, Henderson
UEFast FUEEs.

Superior, Cin: THE RIVER Is still falling, with scant 7 eet water in the canal, a decrine of about four inches in 24 hours. The weather is

clear and pleasant.

The river at Cincinnatl, yesterday, had failen fourieen inches. It was also ralling at Pittsburg. The Linden, having withdrawn from Henderson trade, is up for Patisburg

to-day. The Dove, Capt. Sanders, Is the reg nlar packet this afternoon for Kentneky r.ver, at 3 o'clock.

The Masonic Gem, Capt. Zener, la the regular mail, passenger, and freight packet, this evening at the o'clock, from Partland, for Henderson and ail way points.

The Little Grey Eagle, Capt, Donnelly, is advertised as the anil packet for Henderson and all way places this evening. She starts at 5 o'clock from Portland, and passengers will find the clerk, Mr. Lusk, very attentive.

We see it stated that Capt. Montgomery, with the Jas. Montgomery, went to Monnd City with a lot of carpenters and laborers. The boat, on arrival at Monad City, is to be converted into a floating no-THE R. W. POWELL SUNK - The steam-

boat, R. W. Powell, Capt. Weibling, from Fort Adams, for New Orleans, was snag-ged and surk about five miles below Plaquemine, and is a total loss. One deck band was lost. She was built for the Ya cooriver some five years ago, by Captaln The New Orleans True Deita, of

Similary, has the following items:

The Roebuck was compelled to my over antil Monday evening for Red river. The departnress were as follows: the W. S. Johnston, for Red River; the Salite Roblinson for Fert Adams; the Lafourche, for Vickburg, and the Mary E. Keene, for Memphis. The Alonzo Child, from Memphis, was the only arrival vesteriar. The Memphis, was the only arrival resterday. The Jon. J. L. Hodges is advertised to leave for Red River on Tuesday. Capt. W. S. Sicade is

RECEIPTS BY THE RIVER. Destracing only the Leading Articles Impor!

CINCINNATI—Per steamer Superlor—81 ackages merchandise, Moorhead & Co—51 ags coftee, Tyler & Martin—20 casks branty, 21 bags cofee, Andrew Buchanan & Co—15 ales hops, Tait, Anderson & Co—25 do hops, onsignees—10 bags coffee, Melivaine & Son—15 do 2 to propose consignees—18 casks them. 230 d) z 'u brooms, consignees— 18 casks bacon, 73 l o ces bouts and shoes, 52 packages butter, 15 hh/s tobace', 4 b xee to acco, 83 packages rierchandise, consignees—

From Richmond-Action of the Con. fe lerate States Congress. Special Dispatches to the Nashville Union and American.] RICHMOND, Aug. 24.—Congress has post-

coned the adjournment until Wednesday next. At least one third of the members have gone home, and no business of impor-You need not look for anything startling from our armies for some days.

A bill has been passed authorizing the President to appoint two sids on his personal staff during the war.

The combination bill, which has been under combination for the development.

prisoners. It is scarcely necessary to add that poor Valle and bis inch were shot and hanged up afterwards. But one was saved to tell the tale. Not only the officers, but many of the poor soldiers were butchered, These sad tidings spread terror in this community. The National Guard was colled only and the city has been declared under martail law. Gen. Parrodi has been amed milltary commander of the city. Among the appropriations are one huned by the President.
RICHMOND, Ang 25—Congress passed
yesterday the Navy appropriation bill.—
Among the appropriations are one hundred thousand dollars to purchase steam-Governor. These appointments have given some confidence that we are not to be delivered up to Marquez and his minlons, although they were not made until the city and raising the ships of the line, Columbia they were not made until the city and raising the ships of the line, Columbia they were not made until the city and raising the ships of the line, Columbia they were not made until the city and raising the ships of the line, Columbia they were not made until the city and raising the ships of the line, Columbia they are the city and raising the ships of the line, Columbia they are the city and raising the ships of the line, Columbia they are the city and raising the ships of the line, Columbia they are the city and raising the ships of the line, Columbia they are the city and raising the ships of the line, Columbia they are the city and raising the ships of the line, Columbia they are the city and raising the ships of the line, Columbia they are the city and raising the ships of the line they are the city and raising the ships of the line. ons. Denware

> Congress has also passed and the President approved an act making appropriations for the expenses of the Government in the Legislative, Executive and Indicial departments for the year ending 18th Peb-

for constructing two gun-boats for the de-

ruary pext. The President has approved an act making appropriations to carry into effect an act authorizing the Issue of Treasury Notes, and to provide a war tax for their redemption, and for other purposes; an aet anthorizing the issue of inscribed stock in place of coupon bonds; an actestablishing assay offices at Charlotte, N. C., and Dahlenega, Ga.; an act repealing the fourth section of an act regulating foreign coins, passed March last, and declaring the value of English Sovereigns to be \$4,55; Napoleons \$3,85; and Spanish and Mexican Doub-

RICHMOND, Aug. 26, 1861. In view of the blockade, Congress has passed an act, throwing open the whole of the Southern coast for the entry of vessels, which may ener at any inlet and pay duties at the nearest Custom House, and repealing the act establishing ports of entry. It has not yet been approved by the President, who is confined by sickness.

There is a difference among members of Congress relative to the proper measure of the extendation of the 5th of August lest, to be reader to the Treasure the whole of the strendars of the 5th of August lest, to be reader to the Treasure theorem. etal ation against the Federal confiscation Some members are in favorof confiscating

the property of alien exemies, wallst others only favor a retaliation to the extent of sequestration.
There is also a difficulty about a statute

of limitation for protection against tradu-lent assignments of enemy's property, aiready effected.

Arrivals of Californians. The following named gentlemen, under ommand of Capt Alouzo, Ridley, arrived In New Orleans on the 31st ult., from Los Angelos, California: RESIGNED ARMY OFFICERS.

Gen. A. S. Johnston, a native of Kentneky, late in command of the Department of California, was commander of the Utah Expedition, and whose life has been spent in the service of the Government, and in bazardons du'les, and in important and responsible trusts. Brevet Major L. A. Armisted, late of the

6th Infantry. Lieut. A.B. Hardeastle, late of 6.h infant-Lleut. E. B. D. Rlley, late of 4th infantry, Lient. Francis Muliory, late of 4th in fantry. Licut. A. Sheaf, late of 4th infantry.

Lieut. N. Wickliffe, late of 9th infintry. Lieut. R. H. Brewer, late of 1st Dra goons. CITIZENS OF CALIFORNIA. Capt. Alorzo Ridl-y, Wm. R. Bower, Thos. Stonehouse, Hugh May, Jas. D. Dirden, Jas. L. Parker, Wm. H. Ceapilde, Cyrns K. Coleman, Calvin Poor, Wm. Campbell, Jos. S. Chandler, Geo. W. Gill, David McKenzie, Col. Wm. M. Skinner, John J. Diflard, Dillon Jordan, Antonio M. Abila, Thos. Moran, Thos. Snitt, W. K. Armistead, Wm. Jones, Win. N. Robinton, Frank Namell.

Zatest by Telegraph.

Last Night's Dispatch es.

A BATTLE ON THE POTOMAC

Confederates near Washington!

TROOPS IN TENNESSEE.

Mission of the Foreign Fleets.

An Infernal Machine Explodes.

GENERAL ANDERSON'S STAFF AFFAIRS IN MISSOUR!

JOE HOLT IN BOSTON.

Important from Fortress Mouroe

A Buttle Progressing on the Pe-HYATTSTOWN, MD., Aug. 27.—It is reported that Col. Geary has anticipated the attack from the rebels. An officer reports hearing heavy firing near Poolesville, supposed to have been between Gen. Stone's advance gnard and some of Gen. Johnston's forces. A full battery and the Tammany, New York, Regiment departed for the scene of action. The mail messenger reports hearing firing in the same direction, and it is believed a fight was goection, and it is believed a fight was go ing on near Edward's Ferry.

[Special to the N. Y. l'oet.] Traops in Tennessee. WASHINGTON, Ang. 27.—A letter received here from Tennessee says, 25,000 rebels are under arms in that State. In the Lagrange district, all but 24 of the male in-

nabitants have enlisted in the rebel army Confederates Neurer Washington. The pickets of Beauregard's army are nearer Arlington Heights than ever before but this fact, it is believed, does not indi

ate an attack. Amos Kendall and family have abandoned their home near this city, and removed o Trenton, N. J. Mission of the English and French Fleets.

It is said that the English and French leers on our ceast are intended for service a: Vera Crnz, intervention in Mexican affairs being the probable design of these G vernments. Richard Wallacks, who was app inted Mayor of this city in place of Beriett, is a strong Unionist and will use all his power

In support of the Government. Ariest of Capt. Keys Capt. Keys, of the District of Columbia

mitthe, was arrested this morning at the An alarm was occasioned at the Chain oridge, over the Potomae, last night by a report that the enemy was advancing. No

enemy appeared.
Secretary Seward left the city this morning for New York, whether he goes to arrange a new passport system. (Special to the N. Y. Com. Advertiser) On the Eve of Civil War in Kentucky.

Private advices from Kentneky repre sent that State as being on the verge of civil war. The Union men are ready for whatever issue secession may force upon

them. Washington is quiet to-day. Commander Porter Not Disloyal.

The Navy Department is satisfied with he abundant proofs which Commande Perter has presented in refutation of the charges against his loyalty, his own affidavis showing the alleged Secession letter to his son to be a forgery. Instructions to Officers of Customs

The Secretary of the Treasury has just ssued a circular of instructions to Collectors and other oflicers of the customs calling their attention to the act of Con-gress in ther to provide for the collection of duties on linports and for other pur-poses, approved 13th July last, and to the proclamation of the President of the United States of the lith of August, made in pur-suance thereof, both of which are annexed. In view of this act and proclamation the Secretary directs and instructs the officers of customs to use all vigilance in preventing intercourse with the inhabitants of the States in insurrection, excepting in the special cases in which it may be allowed by license and penint as therein set forth. The instructions of the 24 of May and 12th of July last, beretofore in force, will be regarded as superceded by the more com preheusive provisions of the act and proc amation. The collectors and other officers of the customs, will report all setzures made under the proclamation to the proper district attorney for such proceeding as the law and facts may justify in each case, and as frequently thereafter as may be conbe made to the Treasury Department,— Collectors and other officers of the cus-toms will be careful to state what peralts are asked for the shipment of goods, by whom asked and the grounds on which the applications are based. The Secretary especially directs the attention of coltecors and other officers to the 5th and subsequent sections of the act commonly known as the force bill.

Brig. Gen. Anderson's Staff. The following officers have been ordered to duty as the staff of Gen. Robert Andeson. They are to report at Chemnation the 30th lnst: Capt. Green, Assistant Adjutant General: Capt. Hancock, Assistant Questermaster-General: Capt. Lincock, Commissary of Subsistence; Capt. P in, Corps of Englueers; 1st Llenter ant Machar,

Top graphical Engineer; SurgeonCuyler, of Medical Staff. Brig. Gen. Hunter's Staff. Brig. Gen. Hunter's Stan.

The followed named officers have been appointed on Mal. Hunter's staff: Capt. Fray, Assistant Adjutant-General; Capt. W. Turner, Commissary of Subsistence; and Capt. Shaffer of the volunteers; Lleutenant South, 15th Infantry, and Lieutenant Stockton, 4th Cavally, as aids.

Affairs in North-Eastern Missouri. Sr. Louis, Aug. 27.—Gen. Pope has information from North-cast Mesouri that Martiu Green, instead of threatening to attack Kirksville and Athens as heretoiore reported, is rapidly retreating towards the Missonri river. Gen. Huribrett is pursu-ing him trom Kirksville, and Col. Moore rom Athens.
Green's force is estimated at 1,200, and

The Situation of Missouri.

CANTON, Mo., Aug. 27.—Sconts just in report the enemy, 1500 strong, on Cedar Creek. Also in considerable force on Castor Creek, with but few at Greenville. They report their own strength within this section of the State to be \$,000. They subsist on corn meal and fresh beef, and are nearly destitute of clothing and poorly armed.

A deserter from New Midrid says the forces under Pillew, except, perhaps, the Teuresseams and Alebannaes, are much destroited as a substantial and accounts to the property of the substantial and alebannaes. Feures, cams and Alabamanes, are much demoralized, and are mainly held together by the bellef that St. Louis will soon fall into their brads. The force there is about 20,000, at Benton, Seott county, under Juli Thompson, S.000, and at Charleston, under Hauter, S.00. Our Informatialso siys two masked battevies, not before heard of, are on the Missouri bank of the Mississippi, one tive miles above New Madrid, and the other about the same distance below. Another masked battery is to be constructed at Dog Tooth I-had, about eighteen miles above Cairo, where the river is narrow and deep. Lend, liquor, and many other things were reaching New Madrid in large quantities by way of Paducah and Columbus, Kentneky.

Arrest of a Sportsman.

NEW YORK Aug. 27.—Spranel J. Auderson, a person well known among sporting med, was arrested this morning on suspicion of being in correspondence with the Rebels. Anderson was lately deputy sher-iff, and was once in the Custom House, and for some time acted as clerk in the flouse of Representatives in Washington. less call that most of his appointments were obtained through the influence of Abx. II. Stephens, Vice President of the Robel Bovernment, and that he his constantly been in correspondence with him since the commencement of the Sontarra

J. A. Machase, a well known slave deal er, was arrested to-div and held to bail. John Cochrane's Regiment. John Cochrane's regiment and the 18th Massachusetts left to-day for Washington.

Important Movement from Fortres Mouroe. PRILADELPHIA, Aug. 27 -The Baltimor

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 26.—The ex-pected expedition has sailed, under com-mand of tier, Butler. It consists of the frigues Minnesota, Wabash and Pawnee; rightes Minnerota, Wabash and Pawnee he gan boats Monticello and Harriet Laue and severa etramers, propellers, schooner and barges. The v. ssels carried over 100 gnus and 4 000 men. Tault destination is nuknown. Com. Stringham and Cols. Weber and linakins take part in the expe

Powder Mills Blown Up. Boston, August 27.—The powder mills ln New Durham, N. H., were blown up Five men were killed. The mills had a large contractfor the Government.

Joe Holt's Speech in Boston. Joseph Holi, of Kentucky, made a Unio doseph fioli, of Kentucky, mode a Chief speech in this city. In the course of his remarks he said he no where heard the word comprehalse, which was now only intered by traitors. So long as Rebels had arms in their hands there was nothing to comprehalse. He concluded by saying it was in vain to toil at the pumps while men were kept on beard boring holes in the bottom of the ship.

More of the Internal Machine. Philadelphia, Ang. 27.—A dispatch from Pittsburg to Mr. Bingham, of the Adams Express, states that the explosion there is supposed to have been caused by the explosion of a box of percussion priming for cannon, addressed to Gen. J. C Fremon, St. Louis.

An Infernal Machine Explode: Pittsburg, Aug. 27 -An Infersal machine, placed in a ear of the Adams E. chine, placed in a ear of the anama ex-press Co, exploded on the arrival of the train at the depot at one o'clock this morn-ing, killing two employees, one named McLaughlin, and wounding one in the leg, named Bachelor.

Ohio Democratic Nominee. COLUMBUS, Aug. 27 .- The Democratic State Committee have nominated John G Marshalt, of Brown county, for Lieutenant Governor.

The Feeling against English Inter-FORNEY'S Philadelphia Press, after ex-

bressing a distrust of the movements of the Britain, says: "For every four men now under arms against the South, there would be flye and twenty ready to pull triger against a Brit-ish enemy. We have had ample experience of the insolcuce of such a foe, and we have already punished it in a very indisputa

ble manner." " Is England anxions to lose Canada and her West India Islands? Then, the readies way is to acknowledge the South, which will cluse a war with the United States Will cluse a war with the United States. The Issue of such a contest would simply deprive England of her Atlantic and Trans. A lantic possessions, besides placing her at the mercy of France."

Commercial.

OFFICE LOUISVILLE COURIER,

The regular line of trade is such at pres ent that we have nothing new to report i the general market. Wheat continues to arrive freely, but it all meets with a ready sale at 6.0 75c for prime red and white. All arricles are unchanged, and the general market is quiet. Groceries are very from. The money market is very dull there being no demand upon the banks or upon capitalists for loans. Exchanges are in good supply, with but little demand, Esstern selling at \(\frac{1}{2} \) \(\frac{1}{2} \) cent. premium, and New Orleans at 263 \(\frac{1}{2} \) cent. discount. The buying rate for Eastern is par 10 ig discount, and for New Orleans 566 from discount. There is little doing in corren-

cy, which we quote as follows: l'ennossee . . . New Orleans . Missouri..... North Carolina North Carolina and Georgia 156,25 dis.
Virginia 156,25 dis.
The notes of the following barks are

taken at par: State Bank of Ohlo. State Bank of Indiane, Kentucky, Rank of Pitte-barg, Philadelphia, New York City, and New England in good credit.

Daily Review Louisville Market. FLOUR AND GRAIN—Siles of 160 bbls flour at \$3 50@\$4 25; 2,000 bnehels wheat at 65@ 15c; for prime red and white. No sales of corn or outs reported to-day.

Whisky—Sales 200 bble at 13½c.
SHEETINGS—Sales of 20 bales at 10½@

SHEETINGS—Sales of 30 bales at 10/4@ 10%c.

BATTING—Small sales at 15c.

POTATOES—Sales of 40 boxes at 65.

BUTTER—Sales of 40 boxes at 65.

BUTTER—Sales of 500 lbs at 12%c.

APPLES—Sales of 100 bbls at \$1 50@2.

GROCER'ES—Sales of 10 hhds. of sugar at 8% (20%); 15 bb's molasses at 35c; 60 sacks of coffee at 16@16%c.

TOBACCO—Sales Monday and Tuesday 175 hhds: 1 at 83 10; 4 at \$4 50@4 80; 65 at 5@5 9%; 40 at \$6@6 95; 30 at \$7@7 95; 19 at \$8@8 85; 5 at \$9@9 50; 5 at \$10@ \$10 75, and 1 at \$11.

TELEGRAPH MARKETS. CINCINNATI, August 26-P. M.

CINCINNATI, August 26—2. M.
Flour duil under the news from New York and 10; \$\pi\$ bb i lower; superfine \$3 50@3 65. extra \$3 70@3 80, and family \$3 90@4 15. Wheat opened brisk, but mader the news from New York closed duil at 65@72 for red and 75@29 white. The sales comprise 12,000 bush. Commodul at 28. Oats steady at 25@24. Rye steady at 40?. Whicky advanced to 13\(\frac{1}{2}\), with sales of 800 bbis. No change in Provisions. Mosspork \$12. Bacon 5. 6 and 7c. Lard firm and wanted at 8. Groceries in fair demand; moderate prices unchanged. Sagar 8@3\(\frac{1}{2}\). Molseses 36@37, and coffee 14\(\frac{1}{2}\)@3\(\frac{1}{2}\).

NEW YORK, August 27—7. M.

bushels white do at \$1 23@1 30; and 1,300 bushels white Kentucky at \$1 31@1 34. Corn fully 1? tower with a good export and fair home trade demand; sales of 225,100 bushels at 47 @50 for western yellow, and 52 for white was: Provisious—Pork marker reported—min, generally without important change: sales of 500 bbls at \$15 00 for mess and \$10 00@10 25 for Rio code still very firm. Sugar-raw la very firm with a fair demand: sales 1,500 hbds including 1,350 choa at 66 77. Moltsses continues quite and unchanged.

Tallow quiet.

New York Stock Market.

New York, August 25 -P. M. Second Board-Stocks are dull: Chicago & R. Isl. 401₂ - Hi, Central Scrip 6D₀ - N. York Central 71₄ - Pacific Mail Co. 721₂ - Del & Radson. 83 - Wissouri Sixes. 41₄ - N. Carolina 6³ - 14₄ - Virginia Sixes. 51₄/2 - Tenerssee 6s - 41₅ - Treasury 12₅ ... 101 - U. S. 6s SI; 1eg. 81₄ -

Money Market.

CINCINNATI, August 27 - P. W. Exchange steady at & premlum.

Steamboats.

REGULAR PACKET. FOR EVANSVILLE, OWENSBORO, AND WAY LANDINGS.

The splendid passenger steamor MA-ONIC GEM Rates master, WA-ONIC GEM Rates master, while leave founds the form and ill way tondines to this day, 25th inch., at 3 o'clk. M from Porthand what.

For freight or passage apply on beard or to B. J. CAFFREY. Agent, at 2 Fearth street. NITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR HEN

The spiended new U. S. Mail steamers for Star CREY Ealin E. Caps. Donnally, will leave as a more on this certianal wharf. Portinal whart.
For freighte or passage, having superior accomme-ations apply on board or to
T. M. FRWIN. Agent,
a23
No. 27 Wall street.

FOR EVANSVILLE, COLUMBUS, AND CAIRO. The facht draught passenger packet
JOHN GAULT. Capt. Bunce.
Will leave as above on Thursday.
Is thinst, at 4 o'clock P. M. positively, from Portland wharf.
N. B.—The Ganit will take packet freight at packet prices, and also St. Louis freight with privitege of resilippit; a

e-http://g. For freight or passage apply on board or to MOORHEAD & CO., Jagents. UNITED STATES WALL LINE FOR HEN-The light-draught passenger packet Ster GEFY EAGLE, Hovely master Will leave as above on Weitherslay, Shins, at 5 o'clock P. M., positively, from Port-

and warf.
For freight or passage apply on board or the a2-The freight and passenger steamer
DOVE. Sanders, commander,
Will leave as above on this day.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
MOORHZAD & CO. Access...
229
MOORHZAD & CO. Access...
No. 116 Wall street,

FOR WREELING AND PITTSBURG. The light-draught pussenger steamer LINDS. He bon, master, will have as showe on this day.

2-b. hest, at icclock P. M. postinely.

For freight or passer a more or board or to an MOORHEAD a CO. Agents.

REGTLAR PACKET - FOR MADISON CARROLLTON AND KENTUCKY RIVER

The freight and passenger sleamer RRIO, Capt. Jvo. A. Diecinson, and Wednesday, at 1 o'clock P. M. for Madisor. Carr litter, Cedar Lock, Kentu ky jvyr, and intermediat landings. Prompt and strict attention paid to the interests i the trade. and dif

REGULAR SATURDAY PACKET FROM MEMPHIS TO NEW ORLEANS. MEMPHIS TO ME The freight and pussenger steamer LOUISVILLE, Jee Comba master, will leave as above at loclock lybdu U. S. MAIL LINE POB THE EAST.

THE splendid passen.
THE SPLENDIG PASSEN.
THE SPLEN

NOTICE.

THE unrivaled steamers OHARLET MILLER and PINK VARBLE NA. & in through results order, are new ready for the season to de all kinds of towing to any point above or below the Paile, at the most casenable raiss. Being in coarse of experienced boshmen, ther will be able to impart satisfaction to all who may was to exacutable series. All orders left at the stolking store of Bea. Durrets, corner of Fourth and Water streets, will meet with prompt attention.

PINK YARBLE. Captain, P. & all towing done atthouse of owners, etc. du

FIRST OF THIS SEASON ST. CHARLES RESTAURANT.

SHELL OYSTERS (the first of the seacon)! VENISON: GROUSE: AND ALL OTHER DELICACIES OF THE SEA-SON, received sails to express, aule of . C. BUFFR. Proprietor.

FORST HOUSE, RUSSELLVILLE, KY. DRERY W. POOR Proprieter. PRICES TO SET THE TIMES.AD

the Railroad Pepet, same in Fores 10 at 0 from CLARK'S RESTAURANT Found Street, between Mair. and Harid. GRIEN SEA TERTILE CESTURE.

FRAING DESCRINE

LUXURITY OF THE SEASON. FROG LEGS. CUCUMPERS, GREEN PEAS. CAULIFLOWER MUSHROOMS, Ac., Ac.

TABLE PHOTE PROM 12 1-2 TO 4 O'CLOCK EVERY DAY AT SO CTS. PER PERSON. W. A. CLARK, Proprieter. myld dtf AUCTION NOTICE:

CHANGE OF BUSINESS!

S. ROTHCHILD, On Market street, between Second and Third
No. 217. South wide,
WOULD announce to the ciliagens of Louisville
and vicinity, that he has opened a large AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, where he
rell have always on hand a large lot of DOMISTIO
GOODLESON AND SHOPE, and REAP-MADE
GOODLESON, at ancion prices.
Anothen Sales every day from 9 until 12 e'close,
and in the evening from 7 until 10 e'close,
Out-door Sales promptly attended to,
Carb advanced on consumments.
N. R.—All persons Indebted to me will please
come forward and settle, or the accounts will be
put in the hands of an officer for collection.
R. ROLHCHILD.

85 REWARD. STRAYED, a large Brindi (COW; 20 mark, except s small streak of white down the back, and a small piece out of the left sar. Reman to the corner

JOHN H. EITZERO S. B. MGILL. Wholesale and Retail Dealer in and

Importer of CIGARS, TOBACCO, SNUFF.

PIPES. &C., e. 307 Green street, between Third a d Fourth
(Ourier Buildings.)

A LARGE assortment of the best brands of OfGARS AND TUBACCU kep constantly on
feb.13 AU 18th

COAL! COAL! I WAVE for sale, at all times, by the barge and metall, and at the lowest market price, best quality .FITTHBURG COAL, Also, BEACH BOTTO 30 AL at much lower rates. aul4 dt' Third street, near corner of Main.

BOARDING.

A CENTLEMAN AND LADY can be laid with an excellent front room, a lar with a private family, in a pleasant posts. For particulars, apply at the close and the control of the con

FIFTH STREET, BET, MAIN AND MARKET. Shell Oysters. Shell Oysters.